

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MR. T. F. HENDERSON ON MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS	319
SOME DOGMAS OF RELIGION	320
A GERMAN LIFE OF GOETHE	321
PROF. OMAN ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY	322
A PEOPLE AT SCHOOL	322
NEW NOVELS (The Healers; Hyacinth; The Same Clay; The Pathway of the Pioneer; The House of Shadows; The Might of a Wrong-doer; The Girl in Waiting; La Rebelle)	323-324
ENGLISH CLASSICS	324
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Author's Progress; In and Around Venice; The Love-Letters of a Genius; Collecta Napoleonica; Napoleon in Elba; Illustrations et Inconnus; The Clothing Industry of New York; Holyoake's Autobiography; Tolstoy's Works; Burdett's Hospitals and Charities)	325-328
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	328
A. H. J. GREENIDGE; CHAUCER—"PRIESTES THREE"; THE REV. W. REYNELL, B.D.; THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION; THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON	328-329
LITERARY GOSSIP	330
SCIENCE—REINACH ON CULTS, MYTHS, AND RELIGIONS; DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	331-335
FINE ARTS—OUR LIBRARY TABLE (London to the North; Franciscan Legends in Italian Art; Les Caricatures de Puvion de Chavannes; Hirth's Formenschatz; The Care of Ancient Monuments); THIRTEEN WOMEN ARTISTS; TOWN AND COUNTRY; SALES; GOSSIP	335-337
MUSIC—SYMPHONY CONCERT; MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	337-338
DRAMA—MOLIÈRE AND THE FRENCH STAGE; GOSSIP	338-340
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	340

LITERATURE

Mary, Queen of Scots, her Environment and Tragedy: a Biography. By T. F. Henderson. With 102 Illustrations. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

ALL those who really try, whether dispassionately or otherwise, to solve the problems involved in the story of the fair Queen of Scots feel the fascinating power which she still exercises, and never lose their keen interest in her and her affairs. As it is nearly seventeen years since the first edition of Mr. Henderson's 'Casket Letters' appeared, and as his later historical studies have frequently led him again to deal with her and her contemporaries, she must have been often in his thoughts, and he ought to be well qualified to tackle the thorny and perplexing subject of her environment and tragedy. Notwithstanding his knowledge of the period and his attempt to write impartially, his judgment on many points will not be accepted by partisans on either side; but then it is not at all likely that any critical study of Mary Stuart's life will ever command universal, or even general, approval. Some readers will be inclined to question not only the soundness of many of Mr. Henderson's criticisms, but also his presentation of some of the facts. A number of mistakes have found their way into his text; many of the quotations are rather loose; and several statements which ought to have been vouched for are not so supported.

Some of the mistakes are trifling enough; some are serious; and some are amusing.

Mr. Henderson says, for example, that Arran proclaimed Cardinal Beaton a traitor on August 29th, 1543. Now in Sadler's letter, which is dated August 29th, it is stated that Arran had returned to Edinburgh from St. Andrews late on the previous night, and that the proclamation was made before he left St. Andrews. It could not, therefore, have been later than the 28th. Again, Mr. Henderson gives August 25th, 1560, as the date on which the Scottish Parliament passed three important Acts. He should have said the 24th. The second of these Acts he describes as "condemning all doctrine contrary to the newly accepted Confession." What the Act really professed to do was to annul all Acts of Parliament inconsistent with God's Word and contrary to the Confession of Faith.

In one chapter Mr. Henderson puts Moray in place of Lethington, and Mary in place of Moray. The first of these errors seems to be due to a misinterpretation of one of Randolph's letters, and the other to a clerical or printer's slip. He says that "Moray assured Randolph that the Emperor was 'a continual earnest suitor to the Cardinal for his son'"; whereas it appears from Randolph's letter that it was Lethington who so assured him. Where he substitutes Mary for Moray, he plainly means Moray.

When Mary was brought from Carberry to Edinburgh, she was, Mr. Henderson says, taken "to the house of Henderson of Fordel—then Provost of Edinburgh." For this statement he gives no authority. He could, no doubt, have cited the 'Diurnal of Occurrents'; but in this case both the 'Diurnal' and Mr. Henderson are clearly wrong. By a slip, or an oversight, Elizabeth Cavendish is referred to as "daughter of Shrewsbury"; and, similarly, Beale is described as "brother of Walsingham."

Speaking of the bond to Darnley, which was signed before the murder of Riccio, Mr. Henderson says, in a foot-note:—

"The original copy of the lords' promises is printed in the 'Maitland Miscellany,' iii. 188-91. The copy made by Randolph is in the State Paper Office. Randolph states that the qualifications 'lawful and just' before 'actions,' and 'according to the word of God,' after 'honour,' were added by the lords. These qualifications virtually placed Darnley entirely in their hands."

After making such a statement he ought to have mentioned that these qualifying words are not in the original, printed in the 'Maitland Miscellany'; and he ought also to have pointed out that, of the six signatures to that original, only three correspond with those which he gives in his text. It may further be noted that, in giving the names of those who signed the warrant for imprisoning the Queen in Loch Leven Castle, he omits that of Lord Semple.

In quoting documents which are in the vernacular Mr. Henderson usually reproduces the old spelling, but not infrequently introduces variations. These variations are probably due to carelessness; and some of them do not tend to make the

meaning more obvious. "Ministered at" is not the equivalent of "ministrat"; nor is "lycht upon" (light upon) the same as "lyeht upon" (lieth upon); and "boden in feir of war" is not rendered more intelligible by altering "feir" into "fear." In a quotation in which Knox referred to "nixt Sunday" as the 24th of August, Mr. Henderson makes it the 23rd; but Knox was right, for the 23rd was a Saturday. The Act of Parliament against the Queen was passed on December 20th, not on December 15th, 1567; and the quotation which Mr. Henderson gives from it is much abridged, although he does not say so. That quotation, though abridged, makes good sense, save for one misprint; but a quotation from the answer of the English Council to Mary's demand is not sense. Here is Mr. Henderson's sentence in which it is embedded:—

"To the English Council, Elizabeth also expressed her willingness to show Mary the evidence, but if she did, then Mary must 'make answer without any cavillation for lack of her admittance to the presence of her Majesty or such like'; and by her answer 'it shall be proved either innocent or culpable of the horrible crimes whereof she is as yet accused, and not convicted; and if she should not by her answer prove herself innocent, than of necessity, the Queen's Majesty can never with her honor show her any favor.'"

The words "it shall be proved," which we have italicized, ought to be "it must needs ensue that the said Quene shall be proved"; and "but" has been omitted after "yet."

Some of the misquotations may be accounted for on the supposition that Mr. Henderson has occasionally quoted at second hand. One is loath to believe that a writer of his standing would condescend to do such a thing; and yet he has, as may be thus proved. He says:—

"On the 15th Maitland therefore wrote to Cecil that he had advised Mary to defer her answer for a short time, and that meanwhile he should be glad to have Cecil's 'opinion how the same may be so framed, so as neither be pained nor miscontented.' He also thought it well to enlighten Cecil again as to Mary's sentiments: she was willing to do anything if 'made sure of her title'; but 'to enter into a demand and find a repulse, it would much offend her, being of such courage,' &c."

As his authority for this he gives "Haynes, 'State Papers,' p. 373." Maitland's letter is in Haynes, pp. 375-6; but there the clauses Mr. Henderson quotes run thus:—

"Opinion how the same may be so framed as thereby neither parties be preinged or miscontented....made sure of that titill....to enter in so just a demande, and find in the end a repulse, it wold so sore offend her, being of soche a courage and stomach."

In the 'Foreign Calendar, Elizabeth,' iv. 410 n., Father Stevenson gives a summary of the letter, avowedly derived from Haynes. In that summary the above-quoted clauses are thus given:—

"Opinion how the same may be so framed, so as neither party be pained or miscontented....made sure of her title....to enter into a demand and find a repulse it would much offend her, being of such courage."

It is plain that Mr. Henderson has taken his extracts, not from Haynes, as he professes to do, but from Stevenson's summary. The context might have led him to suspect the word "pained" in Stevenson. In Haynes "preinged" is, of course, a misprint for "prejudged," that is, "prejudged," not "pained."

Mr. Henderson characterizes as incredible the story which De Foix heard, that Darnley "found Mary and Riccio together at midnight in a locked room, Riccio having no other garments on than his nightshirt." We do not for a moment dispute the incredibility of the story, but are not inclined to accept "nightshirt" as the equivalent of "en chemise, couvert seullement d'une robe fourrée."

Mary's life may be divided into three periods: the first extending from her birth in 1542 until her return from France to Scotland in 1561; the second, from that date until her flight into England in 1568; and the third, from her entry into England until her execution in 1587. To these periods Mr. Henderson has devoted respectively 170 pp., 330 pp., and 115 pp. In view of its duration, its hardships, and the number of its plots and schemes, the third period has received too little space in proportion to the others. As the book professes to be a biography, this disproportion is not satisfactorily accounted for by saying that "her political career was really over" when she entered Loch Leven Castle as a prisoner.

In Mr. Henderson's opinion Mary "could hardly be termed pretty," and "much of her charm," he thinks, "probably depended on her air and manner." Though her faults and weaknesses were prominent, he holds that "she was by no means lacking in excellent gifts and graces, or even in characteristics that were generous and noble." His theory is that until the murder of Riccio she had known nothing of passion. Her heart had been shut against it by ambition; but when passion was awakened in her, "it completely possessed her." He believes that she was a party to Darnley's murder, and that the long Glasgow letter is genuine.

The book is vigorously written and displays much critical acumen; but some of the phrases are rather inelegant, and one or two savour of slang. Of the numerous illustrations, several are very good, many are very interesting, a few are not what they profess to be, and some are wretchedly poor. Several original documents are printed in the appendix.

Some Dogmas of Religion. By J. M. E. McTaggart. (Arnold.)

DR. McTAGGART, the *enfant terrible* of contemporary Hegelianism, having posed the philosophers—those at least of his own school who were wont to regard their principles as a specific against hedonism and atheism—now proceeds to puzzle the theologians, so far as these are something less than metaphysicians. Most of the present argument, as befits a review of more or less popular notions, is dialectical,

not in Hegel's sense, but in Aristotle's; it reasons, not absolutely, but *ad hominem*. The one and only rule of the game is that your adversary must provide the stick with which you beat him. For instance, whilst admitting the existence of evil in the world, your adversary might maintain that God is at once omnipotent and perfectly benevolent. Thereupon you show him that, in the light of his own definitions of evil, omnipotence, and perfect benevolence, this conjunction of attributes leads to inconsistency—is absurd. You, meanwhile, on your part are committed to nothing positive. So far as your own belief is concerned, God may be neither omnipotent nor benevolent—nay, there may not even be a God at all.

Now there can be no doubt that this sort of cross-examination of opinions, when well managed, helps to clear the air. And in the present case, it is hardly necessary to say, this is exceedingly well managed. Dr. McTaggart is a master of clear definition and concise ratiocination. Indeed, his clearness and conciseness are of such exquisite quality that almost of themselves they afford the impression of wit. "How neat!" we constantly find ourselves exclaiming—a comment perhaps more appropriate in any case than "How true!" when concepts rather than facts compose the stuff that is being manipulated. It is indeed a triumph of mind over the immaterial that mere "positions," abstract and bloodless, should be taught to weave their mazy dance with so rich a spectacular effect. Only now and again, as, for instance, where certain current views of free will are met and exposed at length, does the treatment verge on the academic and set. Of course the book will not appeal to those whose coarser appetite no comedy of errors can stay, but only the man-slaying gladiatorial combat. Reference to persons is rare. It is quite by way of exception that Dr. Rashdall is cited by name and most politely corrected; and had he not previously, in 'Personal Idealism,' no less politely corrected Dr. McTaggart? Thus your fighting philosopher is not given his chance. The "humanist," for example, who perhaps has at the present moment the best claim to this title, can scarcely feel inspired to defend a certain "argument that practice is supreme over theory" that figures in conjunction with a certain other "argument from consequences," against which it is asserted that "the reality of our aspirations and desires gives us no ground to hope they will be gratified." Fatherless and friendless, the various theses stand or fall by the intrinsic strength or weakness of the sense imputed to them by their critic. Or rather, tied down as they are to a sense that is always naive and short of philosophical, they are foredoomed to fall before Dr. McTaggart's merciless logic. They fall and are put on the "black list"; and the bishop who wishes to be consistent—but bishops are practical men—would do well to consult this catalogue of proscribed dogmas before he lends the weight of his authority to some piece of popular metaphysics.

Constructive doctrine, we have said, is scarcely to be sought for here. In the field of the opinionative Dr. McTaggart's clue to ultimate truth, namely, the Hegelian gnosis, would be out of place and keeping. There are, however, at least two suggestions of positive import that call for notice. The first is a definition of religion:—

"How then shall we define religion? Religion is clearly a state of mind. It is also clear that it is not exclusively the acceptance of certain propositions as true. It seems to me that it may best be described as an emotion resting on a conviction of a harmony between ourselves and the universe at large."

Now some day, perhaps, it may become generally recognized that all definition is relative to the special purposes of its framer. In the present case the end immediately served is to show "that no one dogma can be regarded as essential to religion." The context and, still more, the general tenor of the book prove that by this is meant "no one actually existing dogma." Dr. McTaggart is not one of those absolutists who hold religion, as such and in itself, to be mere "appearance." He is simply a foe to cheap-and-easy religion—especially to the kind of religion that bases itself on authority:—

"No dogma—at any rate, no dogma of religion—is asserted which is not denied by able students. It follows that a man is not entitled to believe a dogma except in so far as he has investigated it for himself. And since the investigation of dogma is a metaphysical process, and religion must be based on dogma, it follows further that no man is justified in a religious attitude except as a result of metaphysical study. The result is sufficiently serious. For most people, as the world stands at present, have not the disposition, the education, and the leisure necessary for the study of metaphysics. And thus we are driven to the conclusion that, whether any religion is true or not, most people have no right to accept any religion as true."

The upshot of this appears to be that the only person who has the right to call himself religious is the Hegelian, and, since Hegel dispenses with a personal God, but retains "a conviction of a harmony [not here and now, but in the absolute] between ourselves [or what is left of us] and the universe at large," therefore this conviction and the beatific effects thereof constitute religion in its very essence. Now such a view is intelligible enough—nay, almost inevitable—in a thinker of Dr. McTaggart's persuasion. But your Hegelian notoriously "cosmologizes" with difficulty—that is, finds it hard, though his a priori logic be drawn on to the full, to throw any light whatever on the actual processes of life and nature. Dr. McTaggart's mistake is to seek to found his definition of religion on an appeal to history. *De jure* religion may be whatever the absolutist conceives. *De facto* it is an "emotion" (or better a "sentiment") based on something far more solid and lasting than any kind of intellectual conviction, namely, on practice—on cult. No psychology of the individual consciousness will suffice to

explain cult, but only a science or philosophy of man as socialized, as the product of an inter-subjective intercourse that shapes itself gradually by the way of "trial and error." It is useless, then, for Dr. McTaggart to try, by means of ingenious quibbling, to square his definition of religion with an ugly fact such as that primitive cult exists mainly for the propitiation of unfriendly and malignant spirits (the worship of the good spirits being regarded as entirely superfluous). It is far better to realize that definitions are relative, or, at all events, that the science of comparative religion will never accept a definition which suits its working purposes so ill.

The other noteworthy contribution to positive theory is a doctrine of pre-existence. This may be regarded as a corollary to the plea for human immortality set forth in 'Studies in Hegelian Cosmology,' since the arguments offered for the one appear to involve the other. Dr. McTaggart labours to show that the loss of memory which pre-existence renders probable need not diminish the value of immortality:—

"The past is not preserved separately in memory, but it exists, concentrated and united, in the present. Death is thus the most perfect example of the 'collapse into immediacy'—that mysterious phrase of Hegel's—where all that was before a mass of hard-earned acquisitions has been merged in the unity of a developed character. If we still think that the past is lost, let us ask ourselves, as I suggested before, whether we regard as lost all those incidents in a friendship which, even before death, are forgotten."

Would he but leave it there, Dr. McTaggart had almost persuaded us of the plurality of lives, so potent the conjoint magic of Hegel's immense phrase and of the notion of a friendship enshrined in us deeper than consciousness itself. But our author insists on thrashing the subject out till what might else have passed for a mystery becomes a fantasy bordering on a joke—the kind of conceit Plato, with his sense of the limits of the philosophic art, would have fathered on a banqueting Aristophanes. Each person, we are told, is brought by a sort of chemical affinity into connexion with the new body most appropriate to him. This body might well be similar to the ancestral bodies that begot it, for these would have been the appropriate dwelling-places of similar souls; wherefore, incidentally, do our characters resemble those of our forbears—a charming paradox. What Dr. McTaggart, however, forgets to explain is why a man cannot be his own ancestor, that is, ancestor after the body; or can he? Another difficulty overlooked is that, whereas to-day millions of souls have bodies, in days gone by the available bodies were limited to scarce as many thousands. Is it possible that the reason why primitive man was so beset with spirits, whilst we live relatively unhaunted, is to be sought in the diversions of unemployed immortals, capable of killing time, if unable to "do" it in the prison-house of the flesh? Or what, again, of the animals? But we pause for a reply that

we hope Dr. McTaggart will one day give us in the form of a Platonic myth.

The Life of Goethe. By Albert Bielschowsky. Translated by William A. Cooper. Vol. I. 1749–1788. (Putnam's Sons.)

It is just fifty years since Lewes published his 'Life of Goethe,' and it is hardly too much to say that since then nothing really satisfactory in the shape of a full biography of the poet has been produced in English. It is true that Hermann Grimm's admirable series of lectures and Düntzer's painstaking 'Life' were both translated; but the former never seems to have found much favour on this side of the Atlantic, and the latter, for all its solid merits, can scarcely be called exhilarating. In any case, too, they have both, like Lewes's fine work, necessarily grown antiquated in many important respects, and, considering the advances that have been made during recent years in the study of Goethe, we think it high time that English readers should be provided with something adequate and up to date. The present translation of what is now pretty generally acknowledged to be the most sympathetic and readable of the recent biographies should therefore be accorded a hearty welcome, and we trust that it may do something to modify the unfriendly opinion regarding Goethe which is still too prevalent amongst us. It is not so very long since the conception of Goethe as a cold, impassive observer—an Olympian throned above the world, as Jean Paul called him—was sufficiently common even in Germany, and it still lingers on in this country. One of the results of modern Goethe-study has been to emphasize the erroneousness of that idea, and probably no one has been more successful than Bielschowsky in bringing this home to the public at large. Of course, it is perfectly true that Goethe, especially in his later years, generally showed a calm and apparently callous exterior; but the heart within him was always ready to beat far more passionately than he would let the world suppose. "Unter allen Besitzungen auf Erden ist ein eigen Herz das kostbarste," he wrote once, and this possession of his heart he was always resolute to keep at whatever price. But he did not accomplish this without a long and strenuous struggle, and it is an utter mistake to imagine, as we are so apt to do, that his youth was marked by the serenity and strength of will characteristic of his maturity. "It may be said," remarks Bielschowsky, "that half of Goethe's life was gone before he succeeded in adjusting an equilibrium between his body and spirit, and establishing a just balance among his various mental faculties, so as to avoid serious disturbances in his inner and outer life." He felt it his duty to exercise a rigorous self-control, which sometimes had the appearance of coldness or indifference, but was, in fact, merely the persistent effort to harmonize his really vehement and passionate nature.

His emotions were profound, but he would not let himself be carried away by them; and even when he gave poetical expression to them, as he so often did, it was never in a narrow and personal sense. He sought to strip them of what was personal and accidental, to get at their inner truth, and express that—an infinitely harder proceeding, if seldom so popular; and it is this that makes him so great as a writer and gives his finer work its enduring quality, rendering it equally significant for all periods. "Goethe and life are one," said Rahel; and assuredly life may continually teach us to read Goethe, and Goethe teach us to read life, a little better. He, at least, gained a height from which he could contemplate it all without confusion; and when we are dismayed by the opposition of the brute world, and feel helpless to confront it, we may look up to him, not without wonderment and consolation. "Goethe accompagne notre âme sur les rivages de la mer de la Sérénité," says Maeterlinck beautifully; and he does so not only in his writings, but also in his life, which possibly was, as some of his friends considered, the greatest of all his works of art.

However that may be, such a life is undoubtedly worth studying, and of Bielschowsky's merits as a biographer there can be little question. He has a thorough knowledge of "the science that is called Goethe"—the science that has assumed such terrifying proportions in these days—but he exercises it discreetly and without pedantry, and, though his work runs to some twelve hundred pages, he never becomes teasingly minute. After all, a satisfactory life of Goethe cannot be written in a brief space; he lived and worked beyond the span of ordinary mortals, and what with his autobiography, diaries, volumes upon volumes of letters, conversations, and the like, we know far too much about him and his concerns to make that possible. Moreover, the treatment of his purely literary works rightly occupies a large place in his biography. Bielschowsky has fully recognized the truth of the poet's saying that these are all "fragments of a great confession," and not only borrows largely and skilfully from them in his narrative, but also discusses the more important of them at length; and although we may sometimes feel inclined to dispute his contentions—as, to take a signal example, in his interpretation of 'Tasso'—his criticism is always remarkably stimulating, subtle, and sympathetic. Finally, the artistic qualities of his work are of a high order: he writes clearly and gracefully, and has the power of presenting vivid pictures of persons and things, so that his 'Life of Goethe' possesses unusual attractions for the general reader, as, indeed, is sufficiently proved by the popularity which it has gained in Germany.

The present volume, which takes us down to 1788, shows us Goethe in his glowing and turbulent youth at Frankfurt, Leipzig, and Strasburg; then at Weimar, where he painfully acquires a knowledge

of his real self and his chief aim in life; and finally in Italy, where he grasps his genius firmly once for all. Where nearly everything is excellent, it is perhaps needless to single out any special portion for praise, but we may call attention to the chapter entitled 'Inner Struggles' as an admirable example of Bielschowsky's method. These few pages, consisting for the most part of skilfully selected quotations, offer a truer conception of Goethe's career and personality than many a lengthy treatise.

Upon the translation we can bestow cordial praise. Mr. Cooper approves himself a competent German scholar, and a writer of sound English as well. His rendering is now and then a trifle loose: to take the first instance that comes to hand, when Bielschowsky says of Goethe that he was sometimes "so schwach und verzagt als ob er ein Steinchen, das auf dem Wege lag, nicht fortschaffen könnte," it is not sufficiently exact to translate "so weak and faint-hearted as to be annoyed by a pebble in his path." But it is very seldom that we come upon any positive errors of translation, and doubtless these are mostly slips, as, for example, in the passage referring to Napoleon's affection for 'Werther,' where the English version unjustifiably credits Alexander the Great with a sevenfold perusal of Homer. It is perhaps worth while to correct a small error on p. 53, where Schlosser is said to be twelve instead of ten years senior to Goethe. We note also a few omissions, for the most part of no great consequence; the most serious seems to be that of the English verses written by Goethe in one of his impetuous letters to Behrisch, and quoted in full by Bielschowsky. Surely it would interest English readers to know that the great German could, in his student days, drop into poetry, somewhat after the fashion of Silas Wegg, and produce lines like these:—

What pleasure, God! of like a flame to burn,
A virtuous fire, that ne'er to vice can turn.
What volupity! when trembling in my arms,
The bosom of my maid my bosom warmth!

Finally, it only remains to say that the publishers have sent out the volume in handsome guise, and have furnished it with a number of portraits, which give it, in one respect at least, an advantage over the German edition.

Inaugural Lecture on the Study of History.
By Charles Oman. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE think that the Chichele Professor's inaugural lecture will hold high rank in a class of literature which contains many fine examples both of thought and style. It is remarkable for several characteristics and for a good deal of courage. From start to finish it is lively; the writing, while it is occasionally of great dignity, is sometimes brilliant and even humorous. This is no commonplace merit in a university professor. The academic mind is not usually favourable to liveliness of style; and in a study which becomes daily

more teutonized in its methods, such graces are too often regarded as vicious. It is easy to be either learned or lively; but it is not at all easy to be both at once. Consequently dullness is set up as an idol to be worshipped by students of "peoples, nations, and languages," and those who refuse to fall before the shrine are cast into the fiery furnace of the pedant's criticism, and charged with levity, or (worst of crimes!) the picturesque. Now both by example and precept Mr. Oman is the adversary of this view, and puts strongly the case against it. The pure research-lover never has produced and never will produce history which the public will read; and though we admit that truth, not amusement, is the aim of the historian, it is idle to deny that truth finds more lasting hold when it is set forth in a way that does not outrage the sense of beauty. In another respect Mr. Oman differs (and we think differs wisely) from the view of the lover of research at any price. He has no desire to add to the technical side of the Honour School of Modern History. It is absurd, and, indeed, impossible, to treat a school of that magnitude as though for the vast majority of the candidates it was to be the introduction to a lifetime of research. Doubtless one could turn the History School either at Oxford or at Cambridge into a (probably inefficient) *École des Chartes*. But there is one drawback: one would kill the school in the process. That might be a good thing. It is by no means certain that history as studied for examination, which means getting up information from lectures or text-books, is a good instrument of education. But that for its adherents it can ever be anything but an instrument of education (good or bad) we hold to be impossible in the nature of things, or rather of things English. Further, we think Prof. Oman fully justified in pointing out that the historian is born, and not made; that he becomes great through obstacles, not by having his path smoothed. Consider the crowded lives of Stubbs, Gardiner, Creighton, and compare their volume of production with that of those who had neither livings nor pupils to hamper them. One thing is certain: the historian is concerned with human life, and, except in rare instances, a course artificially removed from many of its harassing incidents will go far to counterbalance the time and information gained, because it will narrow the judgment and lower the estimate of the possible. Many Germans are, we think, sufferers in this way.

Mr. Oman argues, and rightly, that the way to become an historian is simply to resolve to use any odd moment for work, and *not* to "take all knowledge for one's province." Limitation of aim is as necessary as largeness of outlook to the production of anything at all in this world of bounded horizons. He illustrates this thesis by a reference so pertinent and so well expressed that we cannot forbear quoting it in conclusion. Describing the Acton library—at once a monument of a high ideal and a tragedy

of practical achievement—he relates how Acton

"started to read history early; he was granted a long life, he had ample leisure, he was able to collect such a library of its kind as England had never before seen.... He describes how the plan of his work necessitated the accumulation of such a mass of detailed material that no single human brain could possibly deal with it. I went down into Shropshire to look at that famous library before it was removed to Cambridge; never was there such a pathetic sight of wasted labour. The owner had read it all; there were shelves on shelves on every conceivable subject—Renaissance sorcery—the fueros of Aragon—Scholastic Philosophy—the growth of the French Navy—American exploration—Church Councils—and many books were full of hundreds of cross-references, in pencil noting passages as bearing on some particular development or evolution in modern life or thought. There were pigeon-holed cabinets with literally thousands of compartments, into each of which were sorted scores of little white papers with references to some particular topic, so drawn up (as far as I could judge) that no one but the compiler could easily make out the drift of the section. Arranged in the middle of the long two-storied room was a sort of altar or column composed entirely of unopened parcels of new books from continental publishers. They were apparently coming in at the rate of ten or fifteen books a week, and the owner had evidently tried to keep pace with the accumulation—to digest and annotate them all, and work them into his vast thesis—whatever it was. For years apparently he must have been engaged on this Sisyphean task. Over all there were brown holland sheets, a thick coating of dust, the motes dancing in the pale September sun, a faint aroma of mustiness proceeding from thousands of seventeenth and eighteenth century leather bindings in a room that had been locked up since its owner's death. I never saw any sight which so much impressed on me the vanity of human life. A quarter of the work that had been spent on making these annotations and filling those pigeon-holes would have produced twenty volumes of good history—perhaps an epoch-making book that might have lived for centuries."

A People at School. By H. Fielding Hall. (Macmillan & Co.)

IT is more than seven years since Mr. Fielding Hall, under the name of H. Fielding, published 'The Soul of a People,' a book which, in its class, has attained an astonishing measure of success. Few, indeed, would have cared to prophesy in 1898 that a volume dealing with Burmese thoughts and ideas would, as 'The Soul of a People' has done, reach a fourth edition, with no aid, moreover, from illustration such as frequently enhances the popularity of works connected with Eastern countries. Mr. Hall appealed for a verdict on his own merits alone, and, as far as editions are a test of merit, he obtained a verdict of a most favourable character. He now appears before the reading public with a second book on almost the same subject as that of his first, although his pen has not been altogether idle nor deserted Burmese

topics entirely in the interval. 'A People at School,' however, may be called the author's next serious work after 'The Soul of a People.' Some curiosity must arise at the outset to see in what way Mr. Hall considers that his earlier book required supplementing. In anticipation of this, he explains in a brief preface that the point of view is different in the two books. "That was of feelings and emotions and ideals," he says,

"of the inner life as they [the Burmans] understand it. It was individual, of man and woman. This is of the outer life, of success and failure, of progress and retrogression judged as nations judge each other. It is of the Burmese as a race."

He does not think that there is any discord between the two works. Thus prepared, the reader begins 'A People at School.' Yet when he comes to the end of it, it would be but natural if he could not reconcile the two. Let us suppose that he has neither, on the one hand, seen Burma for himself, nor, on the other, suffered his views to be formed by the class of Europeans who look on the Burmese as lazy scamps because they prefer to let the coolie-labour required under Western government be performed by Indian immigrants. (The testimony of this class, it may be said in parenthesis, is about as valuable, by itself, as that of the coast-port resident concerning China, or that of the foreign merchant in Kobe or Yokohama about Japan.) Such a reader, before he read either of Mr. Hall's books, probably had a vague idea that the Burmese were a charming and amiable people, who, in spite of being priest-ridden, did not take life too seriously. When he finished 'The Soul of a People,' he had his ideas about the charm of the Burmese, man and woman, strongly confirmed. Therein he saw an almost idyllic picture, which perhaps made him sigh at the contrast of the life around him, and regret that this could not take on the best features of life among the Burmese. And now? Well, in brief, the reader is forbidden to believe that that people can go on as they are, or that they would be worthy of continued nationality if they did.

The difficulty can be best explained by taking two examples. In 'The Soul of a People' much attention was devoted, as is inevitable in a book dealing with Burma, to the two subjects of woman and of the priesthood, or rather monkhood. With regard to women, Mr. Hall in his first book wrote with admiration of the freedom which they enjoy in Burma and their almost perfect equality with men. In 'A People at School' he insists that changes must come (especially in the laws of marriage and of inheritance, which contribute so much to the present status of Burmese women), to the detriment of the position as it now is, and that with woman's independence will disappear her free-will and influence. Women in Burma

"have had their day. They have contributed to make the nation what it is, gay, insouciant, feminine. They have brought religion to the pitch it reached. But the world is a man's world, and now that

Burma has come out of the nursery it must learn to be a man."

The point concerning the monks and the religion which they teach follows naturally. It was an enthusiastic picture that Mr. Hall drew of Burmese Buddhism in his first book. Now we are told that Buddhism has lost much of its former position in the country, and, although there is no likelihood that it will be replaced by any other creed, yet there are too many monks, too many monasteries. The monks must be reduced in number, the old pagoda ruins must be cleared away from the sites which they occupy. So, too, the excessive tenderness to animal life must go. And why? The answer is one that may surprise the missionaries working in Burma. Because, Mr. Hall says, Buddhism is now becoming to the Burmese what Christianity is to Europe, the second truth in life. The Burmese must learn the worship of the God Necessity, the maker of men:—

"That is the lesson the world has to teach. It is the first of all lessons and the truest. It is the most beautiful. It is the gospel of progress, of knowledge, of happiness. And it is taught not by book and sermon, but by spear and sword, by suffering and misery, by starvation and death; not by sorrow imagined in the future, but very imminent to-day."

Had this passage occurred in 'The Soul of a People,' it would assuredly have been read as ironical. But here it is undoubtedly in earnest. In future, the writer says a few pages later, Buddhism will cease to be a hindrance and will become a helpmeet (to the religion of Necessity, that is to say), and then it will enter into the national life as it does not now.

We have dwelt on these points because by so doing the pith of Mr. Hall's book is best revealed. It is difficult to say whether there is the accord between his two studies which he claims. Perhaps we shall be just in saying that 'A People at School' is the tonic required after 'The Soul of a People.' In the latter the author described and admired; in the former he criticizes. The two attitudes are complementary, and one may be glad that by keeping them apart Mr. Hall has been able to produce two works of real interest, even though he offers at the same time a problem in reconciliation. 'A People at School' will never, we think, attain the popularity of 'The Soul of a People': the tonic is never sought like the sweet. But it deserves to be read in conjunction with the other book, and no one can read it without learning much about some ten millions of our fellow-subjects.

NEW NOVELS.

The Healers. By Maarten Maartens. (Constable & Co.)

THIS is a story one can read twice on first acquaintance, to use a Hibernianism. It is pleasanter to return to many a lively passage than to record at once a judgment on the good work before us. And there are difficulties in treating it in a short

review. The number and complexity of the characters, for example—all vivid, down to the group of Italian peasants, personally conducted to Paris for examination on a matter of family history—almost tend to embarrass an estimate. Of all these the Lisse family stands first. The old Baron of Bardwyk, and professor at Leyden—the tenderest-hearted man that ever vivisected frog, and withal as fine a gentleman as ever came of ancient race—is mated to an absent-minded "Muse," whose masterpiece of 'Balaam' engrosses her as much as her spouse's private microbe, "the Semicolon," occupies his mind to the exclusion of minor topics. The Baroness regards her professor as one of the greatest of men, and their principal private ambition is that their son should follow his father's footsteps. But for that the boy has no bent; he has too much of the paternal softness of heart. Twice, at crucial moments, he fails his father when the latter has relied upon him for the completion of an experiment. The Professor takes it nobly, and even undergoes a plunge into politics to find another career for his son; but eventually Edward gravitates to science, and becomes famous on the side of psychical research. His father wonders and admires, but regrets the omission to introduce inoculation as a cure for madness. All this antagonism between kindred natures is admirably described, in its daily distresses and its ultimate effects. The love interests in the story are treated with delicacy and warmth; it is, indeed, pervaded by humanity, in smiles and tears. One of the best characters is the Aberdonian lady who devotes her life to the humanizing of Parisian butchers.

Hyacinth. By George Birmingham. (Arnold.)

THERE is little or nothing of romance in Mr. Birmingham's new story. It is rather a careful, interesting, but unenthusiastic picture of social and political conditions amongst the middle classes in Ireland. Hyacinth Conneally, reared in a remote Protestant rectory on the shores of the Atlantic, mistakes the narrow parochialism of his neighbours for disinterested patriotism. At Trinity College, Dublin, he falls under the influence of a small party of violent Nationalists, amongst whom is at least one recognizable portrait; but being by nature intensely honest, he finds the political path too devious to tread with comfort to his conscience. Retiring to the country, he again finds commercial advertisement masquerading as patriotism, and the nuns of a convent underselling the tradesmen by means of underpaying their workers. Hyacinth's residence with the Quinns and his marriage with the clergyman's daughter modify his actions, if not his views; but his English curacy does nothing to quench the burning desire to fight for his country, which brings him back finally to his father's old living, as obstinately dissatisfied as when he left it. His career is entirely disheartening; but the story is

one of remarkable interest—an interest due to Mr. Birmingham's mastery of the situation, and an entire lack of personal bias, which does not, as might be expected, deprive the narrative of vitality.

The Same Clay. By James Blyth. (E. Grant Richards.)

THIS is another story of the East Anglian marshlands, by the author of 'Juicy Joe.' Mr. Blyth holds that if you scratch a society man you find a peasant; and so far one need have no particular quarrel with him. But he appears further to believe that when you scratch a peasant you find a rather unpleasant animal, with little beyond his superior cunning to distinguish him from the beasts of the field. The story is not pleasant, but, since it deals unflinchingly with all that is basest in human nature, and treats all passion as purely animal, it will probably be acclaimed in many quarters as a piece of genuine realism. It is a weakness of the novel-reading public, which provides the cynic with much amusement, that every one is prepared to admit the realism of a picture of human viciousness, whatever may be thought of equally sound studies of life's brighter sides. The reviewer would not accuse Mr. Blyth of untruthfulness: he is aware that the marshlands support some tolerably unmoral people. But this story might have been lightened and improved if its author had taken account of the many honest and clean-minded people who also earn their livings in East Anglia. There is a danger against which such realists as Mr. Blyth should be specially on their guard—that of dwelling long enough on certain aspects of life to earn the condemnation which healthy readers mete out to the salacious writer. The doctor in this story is not to be justified. He is not essential, and his nastiness is demonstrated with unnecessary emphasis.

The Pathway of the Pioneer. By Dolf Wyllarde. (Methuen & Co.)

GEORGE GISSING wrote, with much of his surprising knowledge and vigour, about the dreary, shadowed existence of those whom he called "the odd women." The name expresses their status admirably. The conditions of their lives appeared in his study horribly real and painful. But though the subject of 'The Pathway of the Pioneer' is almost the same, the treatment is miles apart. We mention the two books in a breath because the present story lacks almost all the essentials shown in the other. The motive is still new enough in fiction, and contains rich veins for explorers. But here we find weakness rather than strength. The want of grip, if not the want of information, is obvious. The portraiture of a group of six or seven "self-supporting" girls is not convincing. The personality of a cat named R. L. Stevenson is irritatingly obtrusive, and no humour excuses the insistence of its being.

The House of Shadows. By Reginald J. Farrer. (Arnold.)

WHETHER suicide be a legitimate means of escape from the tyranny of hereditary fatal disease may remain a matter of private opinion, but it may safely be asserted that the workings of such a disease and the study of sheer physical pain are not pleasing topics for fiction. Mr. Farrer's story opens with the realistic death throes of a wife who has deceived an adoring husband. Twenty-five years later this husband, who has lived as a recluse, devoting himself to the boy he imagines to be his son, discovers himself to be in the grip of an agonizing and incurable malady. Religious conviction prevents Mr. Ladon from following the example of his niece, who, making the same discovery on the eve of her marriage, takes her own way out of it; but his religious scruples do not prevent him from conceiving a diabolical scheme of revenge upon his undesirable daughter-in-law, whereby she is to be the agent of his release. There is a certain grandeur in Barbara's final act, upon which a quite other price is set when the dying man realizes the secret of St. John's birth and that the hereditary taint can go no further. The characters are drawn with a vivid touch, but not one is genuinely agreeable.

The Might of a Wrong-doer. By Shirley Brice. (John Long.)

IN this story a young man is, by the death of his dissipated uncle, left lord of a big country place, and is the recipient of almost feudal attentions from the neighbouring village. He falls in love, and seems destined for happiness, when a revelation of crime puts an end to him. The mystery involved is well concealed. The author, who is evidently a lady, has distinct talent for writing: at present she makes a rather pretentious display of philosophy, which is disconcerting, and she overdoes some of the sentiment attaching to first love and to childish prattle. But her rustics are good, and the whole is attractive enough to make us look for more from the same hand.

The Girl in Waiting. By Archibald Eyre. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THIS story belongs to a class now prevalent in fiction, the short extravaganza. It does not lack the modern essentials of the genus—liveliness and flippancy. If it serves to while away a stray hour or so, it will have accomplished what we may take to be the reason of its existence. As a whole its tone is not quite equal, as the airs of comedy and farce are intermingled a little too crudely. The heroine of the impossible adventure is a creature built on the latest developments in girlhood, yet pleasant enough.

La Rebelle. By Marcelle Tinayre. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

MADAME TINAYRE'S feminist heroine is represented as a good woman. Before

she became a reporter and interviewer for a ladies' newspaper, she had, however, divided her affection, equally, between a sick husband and a lover who never cared for her, and who marries a young girl about the time of the husband's death. She then "picks up" a writer whose book she has favourably reviewed. She intends to become his mistress, but he forgives her past as she frankly tells it, her love for her son by the first lover, and even an interview brought about by the heroine between the first lover and his son. The book ends with the happy marriage. It is more popular in France, where the plot is impossible, than it is likely to be here, where it is perhaps conceivable. No Frenchman of the kind chosen by Madame Tinayre for her hero would marry her heroine in the circumstances. A good Englishman might.

We venture to differ from the unanimous Parisian opinion, and we think this volume by the gifted author inferior to her last two considerable tales. We go further, and think it inferior to most of her other complete novels; but then we differ also from critics on this side of the water (who may agree with us as to this last book) in thinking 'La Vie Amoureuse de François Barbazanges' superior even to 'La Maison du Péché,' unreservedly as we praised that volume on its appearance, and before its fame.

That Madame Tinayre is a remarkable and versatile writer is proved by the very feuds which rage round the order in merit assigned by various critics to her very varied books.

ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Underwoods. By Ben Jonson.—*The Seven Deadly Sinnes of London.* By Thomas Dekker. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Perhaps no work of Jonson's displays its author's personality in a clearer or more favourable light than his 'Underwoods,' the last vintage of his middle age, published after his death by his admirers, *cineri gloria sera*, and now happily included in this magnificent series of Cambridge fine type books. 'Underwoods' serves to accentuate the distinction between the popular notion of the poet and his real character—between the blustering, imperious, hidebound critic, envious of powers he could not emulate, of excellences his principles forbade him to admire, a tyrant among the smaller fry, a sycophant to the great, and the real man, the trusted friend of his equals in age, the adored leader of poetic youth, a typical burly North-Countryman, prejudiced, warm-hearted, fond of all the good things life could bring—an Elizabethan of the English rather than the Italianate variety. His name and fame suffer, it is true, from his proximity to Shakespeare; his merits are overlooked because they are so different from those of his Titan contemporary, and our ignorance annuls the judgment of his time, and in its stead pronounces none worth consideration. It is hardly likely that the first popular verdict will ever again be universally accepted. The playwright and poet who dominated dramatic literature in the seventeenth century fell into obscurity in the eighteenth; and the nineteenth has passed on to the twentieth the task of furnishing

an edition of his works worthy of his name and scholarship.

Jonson, with all his English qualities, was much more in sympathy with the main trend of the dramatic endeavour of his time than Shakspeare, and his work had more influence on the English stage. Seventeenth-century dramatists, though not blind followers of his practice, admitted his principles, and when they departed from them considered themselves as *deteriora sequentes*. The comedy of the seventeenth century trod in the paths that Jonson had opened, but in other dramatic work his influence was less direct. His mastery of the masque-form led to little; the catastrophe of the Great Rebellion followed his death so closely as to rob the masque of any further development; its permanent influence survived only in the spectacular side of the opera of Purcell and his contemporaries. Jonson's mastery of the lyric, great as it was, was never complete and sure; and even at his best some subtle element of charm is lacking which lesser men, his friends or followers, attained without effort. As a satirist he stands alone till Dryden comes, yet even the volume before us has specimens of coarse vilification as scurrilous as Martial. His gnomic verse, his elegies, even on the most unlikely subjects, invariably succeed; his translations almost as invariably fail, the exception being the exquisite song by which he is, perhaps, best known.

In 'Underwoods' his work, except on its dramatic side, is fully and adequately represented. The susceptibility of middle-aged poets is well known, but did ever one of them give more tender, more graceful expression to his love story than the 'Celebration of Charis'?—a suite whose beauty is so great that we pardon Jonson for using in it a song from 'The Devil is an Ass,' written some twenty years earlier, even without altering the abominable line

And from her arched brows such a grace,
as impossible to sing as difficult to scan.

Among so many gems it is not easy to select a few for special remark, but one cannot help noticing the puzzling fact that with an essentially cynical, if externally chivalrous, view of woman, Jonson is capable of writing verse almost feminine in its qualities of insight and feeling; witness 'Jealousy' and 'I love, and he loves me againe.' In 'Oh doe not wanton with those eyes' he reaches, almost at a stroke, the height of expression of which the form is capable; and the same might be said of such elegies as those on Vincent Corbet, or Cary and Morison:—

A Lillie of a Day,
Is fairer farre, in May,
Although it fall, and die that night,
It was the Plant, and floure of light.

It is, then, no small service that the Cambridge University Press has rendered in reprinting this volume—its first appearance, we believe, as a separate book. All those who like to read good literature in a worthy form must join in thanking Cambridge for the opportunity.

Dekker's 'Seven Deadly Sinnes of London' is an apologue to which those desirous of an animated picture of London by day or night in the first years of James I. may turn. Written in a week, it is a strange medley of the sermon and vivacious satire with accurate description, full of strange imagery, quaintly yet strongly told. It has been reprinted by Payne Collier and by Prof. Arber. There is nothing precisely like it in our language, as the former has said, and it is well worth its place in this series.

These works, however, make an appeal to us not only on the intrinsic merits of their matter, but also as an attempt at fine printing

by one of the first of English presses. Now this requires a number of simultaneous excellences: good paper, type, ink, typesetting, and press-work, including uniform inking and accurate register. The type is, on the whole, well designed, with the exception of the lower-case *w*, which is not cut away enough, and leaves, therefore, the impression on the eye of a dark blot on the page wherever it occurs. The inking is not regular, so that at every fresh sheet the difference in colour is obvious; and in the case of the 'Seven Sinnes' the typesetting is extremely careless. Great 'rivers' of white run down the pages, and on some of them not a single line seems properly set. Though the first books of the series may be judged by the intentions of its designers, and faults of execution passed over comparatively lightly, the later works should show marked improvement in technical matters, and these do not.

Another matter should be mentioned. The prospectus for 'Underwoods' describes it as "printed from the folio of 1616," which is absurd, since many of the poems in it are dated, e.g. 1634. One can understand what the writer meant, but why did he not say it? Again, we cannot understand the statement in the prospectus of the 'Seven Sinnes,' "This edition is printed from the rare issue of 1606." It is not, being reproduced from the less rare edition of Prof. Arber, and containing his copyright mistakes, e.g. p. 21, l. 2, *lowest* for *lowdest*; l. 6, *funde* for *tunde* (tuned); l. 15, *jeollowes* for *jeollues*; p. 36, l. 20, *byeway* for *hye-way*, p. 45 (four changes), &c. None of these is of importance. In the case of 'Underwoods,' one serious error has been made in the fourth line of "Oh doe not wanton with those eyes," which is printed "Let shame destroy their being." The three copies of the original we have consulted give the correct reading, "Lest." We hesitate to point out a number of divergences from the texts we have consulted, for the simple reason that at this period (1640) differences between copies of the same edition are of common occurrence.

Poems on Several Occasions. By Matthew Prior. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the first of two volumes of the "English Classics" intended to comprise the works of Matthew Prior, the most pampered and spoilt, if one of the most amiable, of eighteenth-century poets. The volume is derived from the famous folio of 1718, presumably the tallest of poetical works, which has been collated with previous and subsequent editions, authorized and unauthorized. It is a curious fact that the authorship of many of the poems ascribed to Prior is as uncertain as the scene of his birth, which is variously ascribed to Middlesex and Dorset. It has, indeed, been assumed that some of the poems expressly repudiated by Prior may be his after all, and that his disclaimers are to be accepted in a Pickwickian sense. Animated and licentious enough are the tales in the fashion of La Fontaine with which Prior is credited, some being even more free than the originals. Johnson, it is true, treated them with special favour, saying with remarkable leniency, in the life of the poet, that "the language is easy and seldom gross," and adding in conversation, according to Boswell ('Life of Johnson,' ed. Birkbeck Hill, iii. 192), "No, Sir, Prior is a lady's book. No lady is ashamed to have it standing in her library." By comparison with the poems included in "Miscellanies" issued as Prior's this eulogy may seem merited. Poems of Hildebrand Jacob, for instance, which saw the light in compila-

tions of the kind, occupy a place midway between the acknowledged obscenities of Rochester and the but half avowed gaieties of the Earl of Haddington or of Robert Burns. The more disputable works of Prior will form part of the following volume. Meanwhile the longer poems in the present volume include 'Alma' and 'Solomon,' the latter of which Prior acknowledges to have been a failure. It contains, however, the delightful lines concerning Abra:—

Abra, she so was call'd, did soonest hast
To grace my Presence: Abra went the last:
Abra was ready e'er I called her Name;
And tho' I call'd another, Abra came.

The reprint is welcome, and constitutes not the least attractive volume of an excellent series.

To the zeal of Prof. Harold Littledale and the liberality of Mr. Rogers Rees, the owner, we owe the gift of a "lacustrine" relic of no ordinary interest. The dainty little book entitled *Poems and Extracts chosen by William Wordsworth* (Frowde), which comes as harbinger of yet another literary series—"The Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry"—is nothing less than a literal and paginal reproduction of the album compiled by the poet, transcribed by his wife's sister, Sarah Hutchinson, and presented to Lady Mary Lowther, with a dedicatory sonnet ('Misc. Son.,' II. xvi.), at Christmastide, 1819. A preface from the pen of the owner describes the external features of the album, which include an original pen-and-ink profile of Wordsworth, dated 1839, by an artist whose monograph signature is undecipherable. An etching of this profile serves as frontispiece, and a facsimile of the dedication, with the poet's signature in his neatest script, as antechamber, so to speak, to the "grotto bright," or body of the work. Prof. Littledale, who edits the text, adds an excellent introduction and notes.

The contents, which are mainly of a pensive or elegiac cast, comprise a number of poems and fragments by Anne, Countess of Winchilsea, whose verse Wordsworth valued highly as that of one who "kept her eye fixed upon her object." To her are assigned thirty-two out of the ninety-two pages of the manuscript. The other poets represented are Akenside (five pieces), Shakspeare and Thomson (three), Waller and Wither (two), Webster, Daniel, Sir John Beaumont, Carew, Marvell, Mrs. Killigrew, Capt. Thomas James, Pope, Dyer, Mickle, Armstrong, Mrs. Pilkington, Smart, Doddridge, Beattie, Miss Jane Warton, Langhorne, and Cowper (one each). The caviller will doubtless say of Wordsworth, what Hazlitt more than once remarked of Coleridge, that "somehow he always contrives to prefer the *unknown* to the *known*." But an unprejudiced perusal of the verses here brought together will serve to justify the poet's choice. "The Parnassian ore," as Prof. Littledale observes, "may be only 'mildly gleaming,' not of the richest quality perhaps; but the true metal is there; the sparkle is of gold, not of any baser material."

Perhaps the most interesting piece in the collection is the 'Epitaph' by Capt. James on those of his ship's crew who had died at Charlton Island during the winter of 1631-2. These profoundly moving lines—they are reprinted, by the way, in Trench's 'Household Book of English Poetry'—occur in their author's 'Strange and Dangerous Voyage . . . in his Intended Discovery of the North-West Passage into the South Sea' (1633)—a book believed on good grounds to have furnished Coleridge with some vivid imagery for 'The Ancient Mariner.' An extract from Armstrong's unfamiliar 'Art of preserving Health' is notable as containing a couple of lines quoted by Lamb in his essay

entitled 'Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago':—

With holy reverence I approach the rocks
Whence glide the streams renowned in ancient song.

For his knowledge of Armstrong's poem, as well as of the passages here given from Wither's 'Fair Virtue' and 'The Shepherd's Hunting,' and of the 'Dirge' from Webster's 'Vittoria Corombona,' Wordsworth must, one suspects, have been beholden to Lamb: indeed, in the case of Wither the transcription has evidently been made at second hand from Lamb's essay, and not from a volume of that poet's works. The longest item in the anthology is the 'Epistle to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland,' by the "well-languaged" Samuel—not, as Wordsworth here calls him, William—Daniel. Of this impressive poem, which consists of sixteen octastichs or stanzas of eight lines, Wordsworth had already incorporated the twelfth stanza in the fourth book of 'The Excursion' (ll. 324-31). Of all Daniel's writings it is perhaps the most remarkable for sustained loftiness of tone, and for the stately march of its high-paced rhetoric. Amongst the elegiac poems that by Sir John Beaumont on the death of his son Gervase, and that by Lady Winchelsea to the memory of the Hon. James Thynne, run Capt. James's 'Epitaph' very close in point of simplicity and downright pathos. An 'Inscription' by Akenside puzzles by exciting a dim sense of its familiarity. This is accounted for by the fact that, while yet a student in Cambridge, Coleridge recast the 'Inscription' in the form of an 'Elegy' in six stanzas of the normal type, as Mr. Lane Cooper, of Cornell University, pointed out some months since in these columns (No. 4033, p. 177).

The album closes with three of the "five stanzas in a Song to David" given by Anderson "from that wild rhapsody of mingled grandeur, tenderness, and obscurity, that 'medley between inspiration and possession,' which poor Smart is believed to have written whilst in confinement for madness" (F. T. Palgrave). Wordsworth seemingly accepts the tradition preserved by Hawkesworth that Smart's lines were "written with a key on a wainscot." "Quite possibly," remarks Prof. Littledale, "Smart did write some stanzas on the wall of his place of confinement, but lunatics are not usually provided with keys, and the story is suspiciously reminiscent of Pope's

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?"

Exemplary care has been used in the production of this little volume. Sarah Hutchinson's beautiful transcript has been faithfully followed, "page for page, line for line, even to the smallest slips of her pen." Lovers of Wordsworth all the world over must be grateful to Mr. John Rogers Rees for his generosity in sharing with them this long-hidden treasure, and to Prof. Littledale for enriching the gift with his scholarly introduction and accurate notes.

Along with the 'Poems and Extracts' there comes from the same house a reprint in uniform binding of Wordsworth's *Literary Criticism*, with an introduction by Mr. Nowell C. Smith, whose long-promised edition of the poems we await with pleasant anticipations. It was a happy thought to bring together the scattered pieces of the poet's critical prose. Something of the kind had already been done in the United States; but in that instance it was, if we do not err, only the several 'Prefaces' of 1800, 1814, and 1815, the 'Advertisement' of 1798, the 'Appendix' of 1802, the 'Essay Supplementary' of 1815, and the 'Postscript' of 1835, that were reprinted in collective

form. With the exception of the last named, which deals with social and political questions only, these various writings are, of course, given in the present reprint. But along with them Mr. Nowell Smith has included a number of kindred pieces, such as the three 'Essays upon Epitaphs,' the delightful 'Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns,' as well as letters addressed to John Wilson (1), Lady Beaumont (1), Lord Lonsdale (1), Southey (2), and the Rev. Alexander Dyce (7). "Wordsworth was no student of philosophical writers," observes Mr. Nowell Smith in his admirably lucid introduction, "nor was he trained in philosophical method; but the bent of his mind was philosophical. Facts, whether in history or within the scope of his personal experience, were of interest to him solely so far as they suggested or illustrated principles."

Of the soundness of this criticism—which in truth is but a restatement in other words of Coleridge's oft-repeated account of the matter—the reader may readily judge by perusing, say, the tripartite 'Essay upon Epitaphs,' in which the poet, piercing at once to the very heart of his subject, expounds the rationale of monumental inscriptions—a custom, as he explains, co-extensive in the human family with the knowledge and use of letters. In a word, he sets forth the *prima philosophia* of this institution, and decides the character of the several specimens cited by referring them to the first principles which he has ascertained and enounced. Another typical example of Wordsworth's method is the 'Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns'—which, says the editor, "may be commended to those who, on a superficial view, are inclined to subscribe to the judgment, so comforting to the self-respect of many dabblers in literature, that Wordsworth was something of a prig." To this poetical criticism proper—that is, to his deliverances on the subject of poetic diction, and on the distinction between the poetic functions of Fancy and of Imagination—the 'Biographia Literaria' of Coleridge furnishes at once the surest key and the safest corrective. But with due heed to the cautions given in Mr. Nowell Smith's introduction, it may be studied not only with enjoyment, but also with profit, for (as he truly remarks) "if Wordsworth often provokes disagreement, he always stimulates thought."

We are grateful to Mr. Nowell Smith; at the same time we would venture to remind him that gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favours to come. We thank him—after the fashion of Lamb's thanks to Wordsworth—for the book he has given us, but more particularly for the book he means to give us.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MANY books have been written to guide the aspiring author to the city of fame pictured on the cover of Mr. Adam Lorimer's *The Author's Progress* (Blackwood), and the latest contribution is as sensible as most of its predecessors, and more amusing. The very title is implicit cynicism, which stands revealed continually in these pages:—

"Seeing that almost every week witnesses the appearance of a fresh book on Bridge, we have high hopes of the success of this manual on a game which is quite as entertaining, and vastly simpler. Not everybody can play Bridge, whereas Authorship is within the powers of all."

But the author hastens to warn young authors that they must appeal to their master, the Public "which buys books, determines

Parliamentary Elections, and consumes Patent Medicines." Having let off his cynicisms, he proceeds to serious advice, which on the whole is sound. But when this mission has been accomplished Mr. "Lorimer" veers about to his old engaging attitude, which will, we fear, depress young authors. In fact, we question if this book is written for that class so much as for disappointed authors with a sense of humour. They alone can be expected to appreciate the chapter on how to push your book and on advertisement generally. Mr. Lorimer sets forth the rival methods of Brown's Blue Pills and some one else's Blue Pills with excellent sarcasm; but pills are not books, and "Do you want a taste in your mouth in the morning? Read 'The Woman with Two Husbands'" is manifestly a hopeless appeal." The writer improves on this amusing cynicism until he ends in a somewhat bitter vision, in which a social State is forecast

"wherein everybody, educated at the expense of everybody else, will possess the legal right to have their writings published at the public expense, and the City of Fame will be inhabited by some few shadowy outcasts who fearlessly refused to write."

In and Around Venice. By Horatio F. Brown. (Rivingtons).—If Venice is one of the half-dozen cities which possess the fatal gift of touching the imagination and awakening a permanent desire, surely Mr. Brown must be reckoned among the most faithful, the most subjugated of her devotees. What he has to say about her, therefore, will be always worth reading, for to his love he adds an intimate knowledge of, an almost intuitive sympathy with, every mood of the Queen of the Adriatic. Other books may tell us much of Venice: Mr. Brown gives us Venice from the Venetian point of view. The critic's duty is but to point to some among the good things in the book, which is divided into three parts: 'In the City,' 'The Lagoon,' and 'The Country.' The chapter on Venetian proverbs and that on the pile-drivers are specially welcome; we would gladly have had more of the sayings connected with card-games, which seem to be of some antiquity, and the "chanties" of the pile-drivers are almost worth a book to themselves. In the chapters on the lagoons we recognize with pleasure some old friends, omitted from the second edition of 'Life on the Lagoons'; and the third section introduces us to a portion of the territory not familiarly associated with Venice in our memories. The illustrations are a pleasing feature of the book; they include Fra Sarpi's dagger ("Agnosco stylum curiae Romanæ") and Petrarch's tomb at Arqua.

The Love-Letters of a Genius. A Translation of Prosper Mérimée's 'Lettres à une Inconnue' by E. A. S. Watt. With an Introduction by F. E. B. Duff. (Harrison & Sons).—Mérimée's works have never attained any great popularity on this side of the Channel. We anticipate a wider vogue, however, for the volume at present before us, for letters of this sort possess a perennial attraction for the human mind. In fact, this correspondence—with the wide range of topics, literary, social, and political, which it includes—bears more resemblance to the famous 'Journal to Stella' than to any love-letters of the ordinary kind, and the relations of Mérimée and his "inconnue" seem to have been almost equally mysterious, and, so far as the published evidence goes, equally blameless.

We should certainly seek in vain in these

letters for evidence of such tenderness as found expression in the amazing "little language." Taine, in fact, with a man's characteristic disapproval of another man's dealings with the opposite sex, is inclined to resent the harshness of Mérimée's criticisms on his correspondent's manners, dress, morals, and behaviour generally. It is to be questioned, however, whether his severity in these respects was really due, as Taine apparently thinks, to ignorance of the eternal feminine. It seems at least as probable that, with a novelist's intuition, he had discerned the fact that in certain circumstances such plain speaking is accepted by a woman as the surest measure of a man's interest in her. It is certain, in any case, that this singular friendship endured for at least thirty years, and was ended only by death.

The translation is much above the average, both in freedom and accuracy. We notice a few small slips here and there, but it would be ungracious to dwell upon trifles in the face of an expenditure of thought and care evidently far beyond what is generally considered sufficient in such undertakings.

COLLECTORS of curios, especially those which relate to the Napoleonic period, will be grateful to Mr. Walter V. Daniell and Mr. A. M. Broadley for the care exhibited in their work *Collecta Napoleonica* (W. V. Daniell). The compilers have taken as the basis of their present volume the works of Dr. J. H. Rose and Lord Rosebery, and have sought to bring together details respecting all known means of illustrating them and the period in general. They have had help from various collectors of letters and curios; and the result is an interesting volume. Of course, the two works above named do not provide by any means a complete repertory of the subject; but they furnish the means of illustrating most of the details of Napoleon's life, and the present volume gains in definiteness by giving exact references to them, and by using them as central points for the grouping of references to a subject that would otherwise be vague and formless. Here and there the judgment of the editor, or editors, seems open to question. On p. 79 Appiani's portrait of Napoleon is placed as "circa 1798"; but it is probably earlier by a year or two, if not more. It shows him as very slim and youthful, whereas in the year of the Egyptian expedition he had already shown the first signs of the firmness of figure and fullness of face which were afterwards so marked. Detaille's picture 'Napoleon in Egypt,' here given as frontispiece, is perhaps the best representation of him in 1798. We also question whether the portrait of the Emperor at St. Helena given opposite p. 81 is by a Chinese artist. It has Chinese characters at the side; but the style of work is Occidental rather than Chinese. The number of sketches from St. Helena is not the least interesting feature of this decidedly interesting volume. We are surprised to see Hougomont figure on p. 55 as "Hougomont," and with references to no more than three engravings, &c., and these rather poor. Is there no good contemporary engraving of that château? Certainly Mr. Caton Woodville's 'Attack on the Gate of Hougomont' should be named. The list of illustrations referring to William Pitt might with advantage be extended. The bibliography near the end of the book makes, of course, no claim to completeness; but in the Waterloo section we are surprised to see no mention of 'The Waterloo Letters,' edited by Siborne. The book closes with a good account of the pottery decorated with portraits and incidents of the period.

M. PAUL GRUYER, in *Napoléon, Roi de l'Île d'Elbe* (Paris, Hachette), has told the story of one of the less-known parts of the Emperor's career. As the author justly remarks, of the three islands with which Napoleon was closely associated from his cradle to his grave, Elba is the one which is scarcely ever mentioned. In his Introduction M. Gruyer relates the details of the first abdication at Fontainebleau and of the seven days' journey southwards to Fréjus. He somewhat exaggerates the importance of the affair at Orgon. At that village the royalists undoubtedly caused him and his suite grave fears. They hanged him in effigy, placarded with the words, "Voilà donc l'odieux tyran. Tôt ou tard le crime est puni"; but Sir Neil Campbell, who was with the Emperor as British Commissioner, says nothing about the crowd compelling the party to alight and "assist" at the burning. Besides, if the crowd so far succeeded as to compel the presence of the Emperor, why did they not proceed to the extremities to which M. Gruyer says they were seeking to have recourse? The story of the threats uttered to him, while in disguise, by the wife of the innkeeper of Calade, near Aix, is also far-fetched and of doubtful worth. It is, however, certain that Napoleon adopted the Austrian uniform, and by its means managed to escape the fury of the Provençaux and reach Fréjus in safety.

M. Gruyer gives an interesting account of the Isle of Elba and of the details of the Emperor's sojourn. He has studied all the sources, and has made, on the whole, a judicious use of them, though we think that he assigns too much importance to the work of Pons de l'Hérault, whose rhapsodies do not carry conviction to impartial and discerning readers. The visit of the Countess Walewska to the island gives the author an opportunity of recounting the course of her famous amour; but his reference on p. 157 to Marie Louise as having very speedily fallen into Neipperg's toils is incorrect. Dr. Wertheimer has already dispelled that error, and has also shown that the Emperor's harsh letter to his consort must be held in some measure responsible for her refusal to come to Elba.

The other details of the time are duly noted in this volume. The particulars of the escape might, however, have been presented more fully; and the author might have studied the British archives, which contain several notes and dispatches not referred to in Sir Neil Campbell's 'Journal.' The volume is well illustrated with views of the island and all that relates to the Emperor's stay.

A PREFACE by M. Jules Claretie does undue honour to *Illustres et Inconnus*, by Mathilde (Mrs.) Shaw (Paris, Bibliothèque Charpentier). The lady, who is the daughter of an Orientalist, has travelled much, but has not succeeded in producing an important book of recollections.

THE first volume of the "University of Missouri Studies (Social Science Series)" contains an exhaustive account of the rise and progress of *The Clothing Industry of New York*, by Prof. J. E. Pope. Much research has evidently gone to the making of this bulky volume, and its results are summed up with great clearness. Prof. Pope is at his best in the historical division of his work; the story of the entrance of the Jews into the clothing industry, their rise to preponderating influence, and the gradual supplanting, in the lower ranks of that industry, of the Jewish immigrant

element by the Italian, is admirably told. An interesting point which emerges from the narrative is that the continual influx of new workers does not so much thrust aside as push up into the higher industrial grades those old workers who have attained a certain skill. On the whole, the tale is encouraging, registering a gradual advance from the lowest conditions of labour to a better state of things. Our author appears inclined to depreciate somewhat the good effect of State regulation of industry; it may easily be that State regulation in America, hampered as it is by the doctrine of State sovereignty, fails to exert all the beneficent pressure it can bring to bear in Europe. His assertion that "the well-being of the labourer reaches its highest point" where minute subdivisions of labour prevail is not universally true, however useful such subdivision may have proved in helping to break down, in New York, the old abuses of taking home work to finish after factory hours and of "tenement shops." (Since 1897 no "home work" may be carried on except by members of a family, and since 1899 not even by them without a licence from the factory inspector.) The facts cited do not supply a sufficient basis for the sweeping generalization that any insistence by society on a minimum of conditions in the clothing trade necessarily involves the exclusion of "enormous numbers from industry" and a large reinforcement of the ranks of the unemployed.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has sent us a complete popular edition of the *Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life*, that most interesting record of the fine veteran who has just left us, George Holyoake. Any one who reads this book will see that, though a great fighter, and a revolutionist in religious matters, he was a good Christian *sans le savoir*. The book, which has more than 600 pages, affords abundant value for the half-crown which it costs.

The Works of Count L. Tolstoy. Translated and edited by Leo Wiener. (Dent & Co.)—The twentieth volume of Prof. Wiener's translation contains 'The Kingdom of God is within You' and 'Christianity and Patriotism.' In these we have some of the boldest denunciations of war which have come from Tolstoy's pen, and expressions of his extreme dislike of monarchs and their tools. The folly of war is vigorously shown, but we are afraid that the great writer is a prophet crying in the wilderness. The German Emperor comes in for much criticism. It is curious to see Boulanger, Pugachev, and Napoleon put together. By a slip on p. 323 Prof. Wiener writes Skobelevski for Skobelev. We call attention to this trivial error that it may give us an opportunity of saying how excellent the versions are. There is a conscientious desire, too, in the editor to give us every scrap of his author. Thus Tolstoy has been asked to write prefaces to books or translations of books; and so we get his views of Amiel and Guy de Maupassant among others.

Vols. xxi. and xxii. are occupied (the latter only partly) with a reprint of 'Resurrection,' and we are glad that Prof. Wiener includes three of Pastermak's admirable illustrations. 'What is Art' is included in the twenty-second volume and will be found suggestive, if it is impossible to agree with some of its heresies.

The last two volumes (xxiii., xxiv.) of Prof. Wiener's translation contain a variety of papers, which cannot fail to be interesting to the reader. A few of these have ap-

peared before, notably in Mr. Aylmer Maude's little volume, 'Essays and Letters by Leo Tolstoy'; but many now are published in English form for the first time. They embody much of the author's most characteristic writing, especially his hatred of militarism. 'Patriotism and Government' and 'Thou shalt not Kill' are well worth reading. The 'Letter to a Pole' contains some fine truths finely told. English readers will be interested in the letters to the Dukhoborts (or Dukhobors, as it has become the fashion to call them in England).

Prof. Wiener has admirably performed his task; he has given the reader full measure, shaken down, and running over. Every available fragment of Tolstoy has been collected, and the twenty-four volumes have made their appearance within the time specified. This performance must have entailed immense labour. In the twenty-fourth volume we are gratified *usque ad delicias videretur*: we find a good index, a good bibliography, a life of Tolstoy, and an analysis of his works. In a most laudable manner the Russian words are all accentuated, and thus the reader is prevented from continually perpetrating barbarisms. We note further some good portraits of Tolstoy and his wife. This handy edition is well printed and illustrated, yet cheap, and the volumes may be had separately.

Burdett's Hospitals and Charities for 1906 (Scientific Press) has just appeared, and deserves warm commendation as usual. There is an admirable index, and among the special articles is one by Dr. Goldwater on hospitals in the United States. We welcome this addition, for we feel sure that this country has more to learn from the United States in many ways than it is aware of. The Year-Book runs to 976 pages, and is a model of wide and accurate presentation of detail.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Actes du III. Congrès International du Christianisme Libéral et Progressif, 1905, 3/ net.
 Bain (J. A.), The New Reformation, 4/6 net.
 Declaration on Biblical Criticism by 1,725 Clergy of the Anglican Communion, edited by H. Handley, 2/ net.
 Garrod (H. W.), The Religion of all Good Men, 5/ net.
 Lloyd's (Corrected) New Testament, 2/6 net.
 Martin (C. H.), Without Prejudice, 6d.
 Mortimer (A. G.), Confession and Absolution, 2/6 net.
 St. Francis of Assisi (Writings of), translated by Father P. Robinson, 2/ net.
 Simon (D. W.), The Redemption of Man, Second Edition, 4/6 net.
 Walker (D.), The Gift of Tongues, and other Essays 4/6 net.
 Whiteside (J.), History of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, 5/ net.

Law.

- Carter (A. T.), A History of English Legal Institutions, Third Edition.
 Norton (R. F.), A Treatise on Deeds, 30/ net.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
 Antiquary (The), Vol. XLI, 7/6 net.
 Binns (W. M.), The First Century of English Porcelain, 42/ net.
 Calvert (A. F.), Moorish Remains in Spain, 42/ net.
 Maclean (F.), Henry Moore, R.A., 3/6 net.
 Rembrandt, a Memorial, Part I., 2/6 net.
 Ruskin, Library Edition, Vols. XXI and XXII.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Baudelaire (C.), Poems, translated by F. P. Sturym, 1/ Binyon (L.), Paris and Enone, 1/ net.
 Boyd (T.), Poems.
 Divall (E. H.), The Way of Victory, 6d. net.
 Early English Dramatists: Anonymous Plays, Third Series, edited by J. S. Farmer, 10/6; Dramatic Writings of Richard Wever and Thomas Ingelend, edited by J. S. Farmer, 7/6 net.
 Ingleby (H.), Poems and Plays, 7/6 net.
 Mackie (A.), Nature Knowledge in Modern Poetry, 2/6 net.
 Neale (J. M.), Hymns for the Sick, 6d.
 Nisbet (H.), Hathi, and other Poems, 12/6 net.
 Red-Letter Library: Poems by Christina Rossetti; The Psalter in English Verse, by John Keble, 2/6 net each; Shakespeare, Poems, Vols. I. and II., 1/6 net each; Sauter (E.), The Faithless Favorite: a Mixed Tragedy.
 Temple Classics: Palgrave's Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics; Browning's Dramatis Personae, 1/6 net each.
 Tower Press Booklets: Songs of a Devotee, by T. Keohler, 1/ net.

- Welcker (A.), A Dream of Realms Beyond Us. Ninth American Edition.
 Wiley (S. K.), Alcestis, and other Poems, 5/ net.

Music.

- Ely (T.), The Elements of Voice-Production and Singing, 1/6 net.
 Flood (W. H. G.), A History of Irish Music, Second Edition, 6/ net.
 Karasowski (M.), Frederic Chopin, his Life and Letters. 2 vols., translated by E. Hill, 10/ net.

Bibliography.

- Rand (B.), Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects, Vol. III., 2 parts, 42/ net.

Philosophy.

- Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by J. M. Baldwin, Vol. III. Parts I. and II., 42/ net.
 Hyslop (J. H.), Problems of Philosophy, 2/ net.
 Marshall (T.), Aristotle's Theory of Conduct, 21/ net.
 Whittaker (T.), Apollonius of Tyana, and other Essays, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Ashmead-Bartlett (E.), Port Arthur, the Siege and Capitulation, 21/ net.
 Browning (O.), The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon, 5/ net.
 Cellini. Benvenuto (Memoirs of), edited by A. R. Waller and Luigi Ricci, 1/ net.
 Clare (J. B.), Wenhamston and Bulcamp, Suffolk, 2/6 net.
 Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law: The Place of Magic in the Intellectual History of Europe, by L. Thorndike, 3/ net; The Ecclesiastical Edicts of the Theodosian Code, by W. K. Boyd, 3/ net; The International Position of Japan as a Great Power, by S. G. Hishida, 3/ net.
 Confucius, Book of History (Shu King), translated by W. G. Old, 1/ net.
 Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1906, 3/6 net.
 Higgs (W. M.), The Spencers Family, 6/ net.
 Lang (A.), Sir Walter Scott, 3/6 net.
 Maxwell (W.), From the Yalu to Port Arthur, 16/ net.
 Norgate (G. L.), The Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7/6 net.
 Stevenson (M. L.), Letters from Samoa, 1891-5, edited by M. C. Balfour, 6/ net.
 Victoria History: Northamptonshire Families, edited by O. Barron, 105/ net.
 Wesley's Journal, Abridged Popular Edition, 1/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Atlas of the World's Commerce, Part I., 6d. net.
 Barry (J. P.), At the Gates of the East, 6/ net.
 Salmon (A. L.), Literary Rambles in the West of England, 6/ net.
 Wordsworth (W.), Guide to the Lakes, with an Introduction by E. de Selincourt, 3/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Glossop (Capt. B. R. M.), Sporting Trips of a Subaltern, 10/6 net.
 Hart-Davis (Capt. H. V.), Chats on Angling, 10/6 net.
 Lee (R. B.), Modern Dogs; Sporting Division, Third Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net.
 Mackenzie (E. G.), Guns and Game, 5/ net.
 Marston (E.), Fishing for Pleasure and Catching It, 3/6 net.
 Millard (F. W.), Game and Foxes, 3/6 net.
 Nisbet's Golf Year-Book, 1906, edited by J. L. Low, 3/6 net.
 Roberts (E. W.), The Automobile Pocket-Book, 7/6 net.

Education.

- Hodgson (G.), Primitive Christian Education, 4/6 net.

Philology.

- Plutarch's Lives: Alexander, Pericles, Cains Caesar, Æmilius Paulus, translated by W. R. Frazer, 3/6 net.
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: Report for 1905.

School-Books.

- Anderson (J. G.), Nouvelle Grammaire Française, 2/ net.
 Caven (R. M.) and Lander (G. D.), Systematic Inorganic Chemistry, 6/ net.
 Logan (J.), English Composition Simplified, 1/6 net.
 Northman (A.), Literature as an Aid to Teaching, 1/ net.
 Smith (H. K.), A New Junior Arithmetic, with Answers, 2/6 net.
 Winbolt (S. E.), The Latin Hexameter: Hints for Sixth Forms, 2/ net.

Science.

- Bardswell (F. A.), Notes from Nature's Garden, 6/ net.
 Berg (A. A.), A Manual of Surgical Diagnosis, 16/ net.
 Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1906, 6/ net.
 Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy, edited by D. Waterston, Section IV., 25/ net.
 Hutchinson (J.), On Leprosy and Fish-Eating, 12/6 net.
 Mumford (J. G.), Surgical Aspects of Digestive Disorders, 10/6 net.
 Newlands (J. C.), Voice Production and the Phonetics of Declamation, 2/6 net.
 Pfeffer (Dr. W.), The Physiology of Plants, translated by A. J. Ewart, Vol. III., 18/ net.
 Ramsay (W.), The Gases of the Atmosphere, 6/ net.
 Rolfe (G. W.), Polaroscope in the Chemical Laboratory, 8/ net.
 Santayana (G.), The Life of Reason: Reason in Science, 5/ net.
 Sherman (H. C.), Methods of Organic Analysis, 7/6 net.
 Sociological Papers, Vol. II., by F. Galton, P. Geddes, and others, 10/6 net.
 Wills (G. S. V.), Vegetable Histology, 3/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

- Byles (J.), The Legend of St. Mark, Second Edition, 1/6 net.

General Literature.

- Alexander (E.), The Lady of the Well, 6/ net.
 Barr (R.), The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont, 6/ net.
 Beveridge (A. J.), The Young Man and the World, 6/ net.
 Copes (B.), Leaves and Fishes, 6/ net.
 Clegg (J.), International Directory of Booksellers, 6/ net.
 Connolly (J. B.), Out of Gloucester, 6/ net.
 Croxford's Clerical Directory, 1906, 20/ net.
 Dunsen (G. W.), Tales from the Norse, New Edition, 1/ net.
 Dunbar (P. L.), The Jest of Fate, Second Edition, 3/6 net.
 Eagle (E.), The Crimson Corridor, and other Stories, 2/ net.
 For Which Wife? By the author of 'Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man', 3/6 net.

- Franklin (B.), Writings. Vol. IV., collected by A. H. Smyth, 12/6 net.
 Gausson (A. C. C.), A Woman of Wit and Wisdom, 7/6 net.
 Gerard (D.), Lady Baby, 6d.
 Gilman (D. C.), The Launching of a University, and other Papers, 10/ net.
 Glasgow (E.), The Wheel of Life, 6/ net.
 Griffin (E. A.), Lady Sarah's Deed of Gift, 6/ net.
 Griffith (G.), The Mummy and Miss Nitocris, 6/ net.
 Hardy (L. D.), A Woman's Loyalty, 6/ net.
 Harker (L. A.), Concerning Paul and Flammetta, 5/ net.
 Healy (C.), Mara, the Story of an Unconventional Woman, 6/ net.
 Hilliers (A.), The Mistakes of Miss Manisty, 6/ net.
 Hueffer (F. M.), The Fifth Queen, and how She came to Court, 6/ net.
 Lee (V.), Hauntings: Fantastic Stories, 3/6 net.
 Lowerison (H.), From Paleolith to Motor Car; or, Heatham Tales, 3/6 net.
 Michelson (M.), A Yellow Journalist, 6/ net.
 Moberly (L. G.), That Preposterous Will, 6/ net.
 Moore (F. E.), The Artful Miss Dill, 6/ net.
 Moore (H. E.), Our Heritage in the Land, 1/ net.
 Noble (E.), The Edge of Circumstance, 6d.
 Pier (A. S.), The Ancient Grudge, 6/ net.
 Potter (M.), The Genius, 6/ net.
 Silverston (C. J.), The Dominion of Race, 6/ net.
 Spargo (J.), The Bitter Cry of the Children, 6/6 net.
 Sousa (L.), Uncle Roland; or, Looking for a Wife, rube 1.3.
 Stanton (C.) and Hosken (H.), Miriam Lemaire, 3/6 net.
 Warden (G.), The Moths and the Footlights, 6/ net.
 Whitcomb (S. L.), The Study of a Novel, 5/ net.
 Wordsworth (W.), Literary Criticism, edited by N. C. Smith, 3/ net.
 Wright (J. C.), To-day, Thoughts on Life for Every Day, 1/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Ficker (G.), Amphiloichiana, Part I., 6m.
 Funk (F. X.), Didascalia et Constitutiones Apostolorum, 2 vols., 34m.
 Sanvert (Abbe), Saint Augustin, Étude d'Ame, 5fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Émile-Bayard: Les Arts et leur Technique, 3fr. 50.
 Speck (E.), Handelsgeschichte des Altertums, Vol. III. Section 2, 2 parts, 14m.

Drama.

- Bouhélier (St. G. de), Le Roi sans Couronne, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

- Dantec (F. Le) La Lutte Universelle, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- Bertaut (J.), Chroniqueurs et Polémistes, 3fr. 50.
 Claretie (J.), La Vie à Paris, 1905, 3fr. 50.
 Diehl (C.), Figures Byzantines, 3fr. 50.
 Flaubert (G.), Lettres à sa Niece Caroline, 3fr. 50.
 Islenzt Fornbrefasafn, VII., Parts 2 and 3.
 Martinez (A. B.) et Lewandowski (M.), L'Argentine au XX. Siècle, 5fr.
 Salome (E.), La Colonisation de la Nouvelle-France, 7fr. 50.
 Waldeck-Rousseau: L'État et la Liberté, Series 2, 1883-5, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

- Foerster (R.), Libanii Opera, Vol. III., rec., 12m.

General Literature.

- Aigueperse (M.), A Dix-huit Ans, 3fr. 50.
 Cultura Española, No. 1. 5pes.
 Duquet (A.), La Fallite du Cuirassé, 3fr. 50.
 Geiger (A.), La Printane, 3fr. 50.
 Macedonski (A.), Le Calvaire de Fen, 3fr. 50.
 Skirmir, 79 ar. 4 hefti, 1kr.
 Vaudère (J. de la), La Sorcière d'Ecbatane, 3fr. 50.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

A. H. J. GREENIDGE.

WE much regret to notice the sudden and early death, on Sunday last at Oxford, of Abel H. J. Greenidge, D.Litt. Never was there a harder worker than he. None of his contemporaries at Oxford can show a like record. From Harrison College, Barbadoes, he went to Balliol, and got his two classical first classes in 1886 and 1888. He was Tutor in Ancient History to two important colleges. He examined several times in *Literæ Humaniores* and in the Civil Service competitions. And yet by the age of forty he had produced, besides numberless papers and dictionary articles on antiquarian subjects, 'Infamia in Roman Law' in 1894, 'A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History' in 1896, 'Roman Public Life' and 'The Legal Procedure of Cicero's Time' in 1901, and finally, in 1904, the first volume of a projected *magnum opus*, 'A History of Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate.' He was never, perhaps, likely to become the English Mommsen. He lacked the trenchant style, and possibly the *vivida vis animi*. His learning, however, was immense, whilst his power of thought

was fully equal to his erudition. As a reviewer for this paper he showed admirable knowledge and fairness. His philosophic insight and breadth of mind were quite out of the common, as they know best who were privileged to share his friendship. And, whilst those friends grieve at the untimely passing of a gentle, kindly, and wise soul, Oxford deplores the loss of a student hardly to be matched at any time—especially at this time, when historians of antiquity are all too few.

CHAUCER: "PRESTES THRE" OR "PREST ESTRÉ" ?

SUCH a phrase as "prest estré" (or "estree," as Chaucer would have given it) receives no support either in English or French literature. How could Chaucer have come by it? There is not one atom of proof that such a word as "estré," in the sense of *domesticus*, ever existed either in continental or Anglo-French. Did he coin the word? But I submit that Chaucer was an elegant French scholar, and one ought to hesitate before one accuses the poet of begetting a grammatical monstrosity. This is really what Prof. Kastner's "estré" must be judged to be. His view is that the form **estré* is a derivative of *estre*, used in Chaucer in the plural in the sense of the inner parts of a house; compare the use of the French *étres*. But O.F. *estre*, although a substantive in usage, is an infinitive in form. Now I hold that it is impossible in French to form a participial adjective directly from an infinitive. There are a great number of infinitive-substantives in French; for instance, *avoir*, *baiser*, *déboire*, *déjeuner*, *devoir*, *dîner*, *goûter*, *pouvoir*, *rire*, besides *loisir*, *plaisir* (from obsolete infinitives); compare also Eng. *attainder*, *remainder* (from Anglo-French). Well, such a form as **loisiré*, leisured (for instance), would be impossible in French or in Chaucer. But in what respect does Prof. Kastner's **estré* differ from **loisiré*? The fact is that such a formation could not be tolerated in French, because in the case of these substantives the infinitival form is apparent on the surface.

A. L. MAYHEW.

THE following quite modern quotation appears to bear on the controversy between Messrs. Mayhew and Kastner: "Tout le monde paraissait inquiet et affairé" (Alphonse Karr, *Voyage autour de mon Jardin*, Lettre Première).

Littre gives this "grammatical monstrosity" in his dictionary. S.

GODEFROY, in his 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' gives as one meaning of *estre* "manière d'être, genre de vie, condition, nature," and cites as illustration the very passage quoted by Prof. Kastner from the 'Lancelot.' "Demander de son estre" is so very ordinary an expression in Old French that I have expected to see prompt correction of Prof. Kastner's blunder. In the absence of other refutation I venture to send the above. In any case, a knight errant, such as was Lancelot, would scarcely have had a domestic chaplain.

JESSIE L. WESTON.

THE REV. WM. REYNELL, B.D.

EDUCATED antiquaries are scarce in Ireland; still scarcer are those who work for others, and not for themselves. William

Reynell was a remarkable specimen of this rare class. There was no other man in Ireland who knew so much about the biographical side of the Irish Church, the succession of the clergy, the places of their birth and death, their wills, their family connexions, their characters and achievements. From his stores he contributed largely to several lives in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; he was always helping any inquirer with his books and with his time; he had treasures of old newspapers and tracts, a whole series of engravings of Irish bishops, and a vast amount of notes on all his favourite researches. It is earnestly to be hoped that all these fragments of curious information may be preserved in some worthy place of access for research.

The aspect and life of the man represented an order which has well-nigh passed away. He was a gentleman of private means, belonging to an old county family in Meath and Westmeath, descended, too, from the famous Cromwellian Provost Winter, whose piety did not prevent his acquiring a large Irish property in two counties. William Reynell had therefore the traditions of a country squire. His uncle was a famous master of foxhounds; and all this told upon the student and the recluse, little as it might appear at first sight. He never married, but lived with a devoted sister in one of the fine old houses in North Dublin which are now deserted by fashion, but which maintain an imperishable dignity of their own. Here he lived a simple but hospitable life of piety and learning, frequenting weekday services at St. Patrick's, and devoting most of his Sundays to doing duty for some sick or overworked parson in the diocese. He was constantly to be seen in the library of Trinity College, Archbishop Marsh's Library, and the Record Office, always taking notes to help some student friend. Of late he had suffered from increasing deafness, so that he avoided general society from his unselfish desire to save other people trouble. His end came suddenly, without a day's serious illness, though there were not wanting symptoms that his span of life would not be long. He had not reached his seventieth year when he passed away on Sunday, March 4th. Among scholarly Churchmen in Ireland his loss will be long and deeply felt.

J. M.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

AT the annual meeting of the Institution on Tuesday last, at Stationers' Hall, the chair was taken by the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, and we congratulate the trade on the highly satisfactory report which was then submitted. Progress is steady and continuous; during 1905 twenty-four new members were elected. We wish, however, that the standard of 1903 could have been reached, when 121 new members joined; and we hope that the present year may show a like increase. It should be generally realized that each member is in possession of an investment securing him freedom from want in adversity and permanent relief in old age.

After the business meeting there was a soirée, at which the Bishop of London, in the course of an address, urged all young men to join the Institution. He remarked that he regarded it as a great power in bringing different members of the trade together, and as a means of promoting the sense of human brotherhood. Among those present were Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. J. W. Darton, Mr. Sydney Gedge, Mr. H. E.

Hodgson, Mr. Miles, Mr. J. Shaylor, Mr. Cuthbert Whitaker, and Mr. Lerner, the secretary. Mr. Longman referred to the fact that during the existence of the Institution 64,000l. had been distributed, and this without putting the recipients to the expense and trouble of canvassing.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. BLACK

announce the following among their Picture and Art Books: The Thames, painted by M. Menpes, and described by Dorothy Menpes,—Constantinople, painted by W. Goble, and described by Prof. A. Van Milligen,—Greece, painted by J. Fulleylove, and described by the Rev. J. A. McClymont,—Sussex, painted by Wilfred Ball,—Wessex, painted by W. Tyndale, and described by C. Holland,—Algeria and Tunis, painted and described by F. E. Nesbitt,—The Highlands and Islands of Scotland, painted by W. Smith, Jun., and described by A. R. H. Moncrieff,—Bruges and West Flanders, painted by A. Forestier, and described by G. W. T. Omond,—Yorkshire: Dales and Fells, painted and described by Gordon Home,—Days with Velasquez, by C. L. Hind, and The Education of an Artist, by the same,—English Costume, painted and described by D. C. Calthrop,—and Gothic Architecture, by E. A. Browne.

In Science: A Treatise on Zoology, by E. Ray Lankester: Part V., Mollusca, by Dr. P. Felsenauer, in two editions,—and Modern Cosmogonies, by Agnes M. Clerke.

In Theology and History: Johannine Grammar, by E. A. Abbott,—A Declaration on Biblical Criticism by 1,725 Clergy, edited by H. Handley,—The Life of Jesus, by Dr. A. Neumann, translated by M. A. Canney, with preface by Prof. Schmiedel,—Religions of the Past and the Religion of the Future, by the author of 'Thoughts of a Freethinker,'—Medieval London, Social and Ecclesiastical, 2 vols., with numerous illustrations,—and the Blackmore Country, by F. J. Snell, illustrated.

Travel, Education, and General: Black's Guide-Books, new editions of Devonshire, West Kent, and Manchester, all by A. R. H. Moncrieff, and other reissues,—Rome, by E. A. Reynolds-Ball,—The "Council" Arithmetic for Schools (Scheme B), by T. B. Ellery, Parts I. to VIII.,—Old Testament History: Part I, From Abraham to the Death of Joshua, by the Rev. T. Nicklin,—The "Council" Literary Readers, by J. Finnemore,—A Tale of Two Cities and Barnaby Rudge, both edited by A. A. Barter,—Scott's Abbot, edited by H. Corstorphine,—Summary of English History, by N. L. Frazer,—Man, his Manners and Customs, by L. W. Lyde,—and the Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments, by F. Tillyard, a second edition.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & CO.

announce as forthcoming publications in various series. In Everyman's Library: fifty volumes in April, with others after a short interval. In the Temple Dramatists: Ford's Broken Heart, edited by Oliphant Smeaton,—and Goethe's Iphigenia in Tauris, edited by Prof. Dowden. In the Temple Greek and Latin Classics, edited by G. L. Dickinson and H. O. Meredith: Plato's Euthyphro, The Apology of Socrates, and Crito, translated by F. M. Stawell,—Euripides' Hippolytus and Medea, translated by S. Waterlow,—Virgil's Æneid, translated by E. F. Taylor, and edited by E. M. Forster, 2 vols.,—and Juvenal's Satires, translated by A. F. Cole. In English Men of Science, edited by Dr. J. R. Green: Herbert Spencer, by Prof. J. A. Thomson,—Priestley, by Dr. T. E. Thorpe,—George Bentham, by B. D. Jackson,—Huxley, by Prof. J. R. A. Davis,—and Sir William Flower, by R. Lydekker. In the Mediaeval Towns Series: Brussels, by E. Gilliat-Smith, illustrated by K. Kimball and G. Gilliat-Smith. In the Prime Ministers of England, edited by S. J. Reid, Lord Rosebery, by S. H. Jeyes; new editions of The Earl of Beaconsfield, by J. A. Froude; The Earl of Aberdeen, by Lord Stanmore; Sir Robert Peel, by Justin McCarthy; Gladstone, by G. W. E. Russell; Lord John Russell, by S. J. Reid; and other volumes.

In the Temple Classics: The Golden Treasury,

with additional poems, edited by E. Hutton,—Dante's Vita Nuova, Songs and Ballads, translated by Thomas Okey,—Burke's Speeches on America, edited by C. B. Hawkins,—The Chronicle of Dino Compagni, edited by A. G. F. Howell,—Faust, Part II., translated by A. G. Latham,—and Browning's Dramatis Personæ, with a bibliographical note by M. Edwardes.

In College Monographs, illustrated by Mr. E. H. New: Magdalen College, Oxford, by the President,—New College, Oxford, by A. O. Prickard,—Merton College, Oxford, by the Rev. H. T. White,—Trinity College, Cambridge, by W. W. Rouse Ball,—King's College, Cambridge, by R. P. Fay,—and St. John's College, Cambridge, by R. F. Scott.

In General Literature, Belles-Lettres, &c.: Peace and War, by Prof. Richet, translated by M. Edwardes—Morocco of To-day, translated by Eugene Aubin, with three maps,—Personal Forces in Modern Literature, by A. Rickett, essays on Newman, Huxley, Spencer, Dickens, &c.,—St. Bernardine of Siena, by P. Thureau-Dangin, translated by the Baroness von Hugel,—The Christ of English Poetry, by Dean Stubbs,—Songs of Love and Praise, by Miss Matheson, illustrated by Charles Robinson,—and The Complete Works of Dumas, forty-eight volumes, rearranged, but with the illustrations and unabridged.

In Education: Dent's Mathematical and Scientific Series, edited by W. J. Greenstreet: Light, by F. E. Rees; Trigonometry, by Cecil Hawkins; Practical Mathematics, by J. E. Boyt; and Geometrical Conics, by G. H. Bryan and Prof. R. H. Pinkerton. Modern Language Series: Sounds of Spoken English, by Prof. W. Rippmann; Fables of La Fontaine, edited by the same; Rippmann's Picture Vocabulary, with illustrations by J. A. Symington, French and German; and First Spanish Book, by F. R. Robert,—Short French Readers, edited by W. O. Brigstocke; Perrault's Contes du Temps Passé, Vols. I. and II., edited by G. Heyer and H. Cammartin; De Varigny's L'Éléphant Blanc, edited by W. O. Brigstocke and H. Cammartin; Simple Stories, edited by H. Cammartin; and French History in Extracts, Vol. I. The Nineteenth Century, edited by C. E. C. Hanbury, and Vol. II. The Revolution, edited by D. L. Savory,—and Temple Primers: Hygiene and Diet, by Dr. H. Drinkwater, and Sculpture of the West, by Dr. Hans Stegmann, translated by Miss Edwardes.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS

announce in the Library of Historical Literature: Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence, edited by Bray, with a copious index,—Josephus, Works, translated by Whiston, and edited by Prof. D. S. Margolouth,—Macaulay, History of England, edited by T. F. Henderson,—and Sismondi, Italian Republics, edited by Dr. W. Boulting. In the Library of Early Novelists: Breton's Novels, Dekker's Novels, and Greene's Novels, all edited by Oliphant Smeaton,—Brooke's The Fool of Quality, with a Life of the Author, Defoe's Moll Flanders and Roxana, Lewis's The Monk, and Sidney's Arcadia, all edited by E. A. Baker,—and Swift's Gulliver's Travels, and other Writings, with a note on the name Gulliver by J. P. Gilson. In the English Library: Magnus, How to Read English Literature: Dryden to Tennyson,—Baker, History in Fiction, an Annotated Guide, 2 vols.,—Trench, Select Glossary of English Words, edited by Dr. Smythe-Palmer,—Documents illustrating Elizabethan Literature (being the Treatises on Poetry by Sidney, Puttenham, and Webbe), edited by L. Magnus,—and Brown, The Small Library, and Book Description. In the Mayne Reid Library for Boys: The Boy Hunters; Gaspar the Gaucho; and the War Trail, all illustrated.

In the New Universal Library: Aristotle, Ethics, translated by D. P. Chase,—Boethius, Consolations of Philosophy, translated by the Rev. H. R. James,—Bulfinch, The Age of Fable,—Dean Church, Dante, Anselm, &c.,—Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,—Emerson, The Conduct of Life, and Society and Solitude,—The Hitopadesa, newly translated by B. Hale-Wortham,—Hobbes, Leviathan,—Lord Houghton, Life of Keats,—Landon, Imaginary Conversations: II. Sovereigns and Statesmen,—Mackenzie, The Man of Feeling,—Marcus Aurelius, Meditations,—Macaulay, History of England, 5 vols.,—Marlowe, Dramatic Works,—Reynolds Discourses on Art,—The Spectator, edited by G. A. Aitken,

Vol. III.,—J. A. Symonds, Walt Whitman: a Study,—Walt Whitman, Democratic Vistas, and Specimen Days in America,—and other volumes.

In the Muses' Library: Matthew Arnold, Poems, with an Introduction by L. Magnus; and Dramas and Prize Poems,—Clough, Poetical Works, with Memoir by F. T. Palgrave,—Lyra Germanica, translated by C. Winkworth,—Peacock, Poetical Works, edited by R. B. Johnson,—Suckling, Poetical Works, edited by A. H. Thompson,—and Thomson, Poetical Works, edited by H. D. Roberts, with Introduction by E. Gosse. In the Golden Anthologies: Poems of Nature, edited by G. K. A. Bell.

In the Empire Library of Famous Fiction: Adam Bede, The Caxtons, Charles O'Malley, G. P. R. James's Darnley, Joseph Andrews, The Last of the Mohicans, Les Misérables, Mary Barton, Oliver Twist, The Three Musketeers, Pendennis, Quo Vadis? and many other well-known novels.

In the Miniature Reference Library: Five Thousand Words Frequently Misspelt, by A. M. Hyamson,—Literary Allusions, by H. Swan,—The Debater's and Chairman's Handbook, by D. M. Ransom,—and other collections. In the Useful Library: Holdsworth's Agricultural Holdings Acts and Ground Game Act, edited by J. F. Waley,—and Railway Matters and How to Deal with Them, by G. B. Lissenden. In the Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century: Vol. VII. Sacred Poetry.

Miscellaneous Books: The Lives of the Saints, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, a new thin-paper pocket edition, 16 vols., illustrated,—The Management of Children in Health and Disease, by Dr. Howard Barrett,—Routledge's New French-English and English-French Dictionary, by J. E. Wessely, revised by E. Latham,—Lyra Britannica, in 2 parts, edited by E. Pertwee,—History in Verse, from Caractacus to Victoria, edited by the same,—The Nursery Song-Book, music by W. K. Moore, coloured and plain illustrations by M. Sandheim,—Classified Chess Games, by W. Blanchard, Vol. III.,—Every Man's Dictionary,—and many new editions.

Literary Gossip.

THE first of Mr. J. B. Atlay's two volumes on 'The Victorian Chancellors' will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 26th inst. Though Lord Campbell's posthumous volume contained the lives of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham, neither of them has been accepted as satisfactory. Mr. Atlay therefore begins with the former, and includes Brougham, whose name is intimately associated with the legal history of the reign, though he was never Chancellor under Queen Victoria. The next names on the list are Lords Cottenham and Truro. Among the illustrations is one of the interior of the House of Lords during Queen Caroline's trial, from the painting by Sir George Hayter.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press two further volumes on 'The English in America,' by Mr. J. A. Doyle, an able Oxford historian: 'The Middle Colonies' and 'The Colonies under the House of Hanover,' both with maps. These volumes are in continuation of the author's former work on the same subject: 'Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas,' published in 1882, and 'The Puritan Colonies,' published in 1886.

OUR old contributor Mr. Joseph Jacobs, having finished his work as revising editor of the twelve volumes of the 'Jewish Encyclopedia,' has been appointed Pro-

fessor of English Literature and Rhetoric at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The University of Pennsylvania has at the same time conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

MISS HELEN WALLACE, the author of 'Lotus or Laurel,' has in the press a new novel entitled 'Hasty Fruit,' which will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. The same firm will publish 'Returned with Thanks,' a story founded on modern literary life, by Mrs. Maxwell Prideaux.

WE notice with regret the death on Thursday last week of the Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham since 1873. Canon Tristram, who acquired as a chaplain in Bermuda his taste for natural science, was well known both as a traveller and ornithologist, and was the leading authority on the natural history of the Bible. Among his numerous books are 'The Great Sahara' (1860), the result of travel there in 1856-7; 'The Land of Israel' (1865), 'The Natural History of the Bible' (1867), 'The Seven Golden Candlesticks' (1872), 'The Land of Moab' (1874), and other studies of Palestine, which he had often visited. His 'Rambles in Japan' appeared in 1895. He also contributed articles to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' and *The Ibis* on his special subjects. The Canon was born on May 11th, 1822.

As the result of a suggestion made in *The Athenæum*, the 'Key to Sales' issued with the quarterly parts of *Book-Auction Records* will in future include a statement of the total sum realized by each library.

BODLEY'S LIBRARIAN appeals in *The Times* of Monday, to Oxford men and others, for subscriptions which will enable him to purchase the Bodleian copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare. This was thrown out as "superfluous" in 1663-4, was recognized last year when brought to the Bodleian for examination, and was the subject of an article in our columns (February 25th, 1905). The present owner has already an offer of 3,000*l.* for it, apparently from the usual American millionaire, but has given the Bodleian till March 31st to raise the same sum. Dr. Nicholson writes:—

"For the Bodleian to pay 3,000*l.*, or even 1,000*l.*, for any printed book is simply impossible; indeed, it has never given more than 220*l.* 10*s.*, for a single volume, and that a manuscript collection of Anglo-Saxon and other early English charters." He adds that about 1,300*l.* has already been received or promised.

To the April number of *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Francis Fox contributes 'Some More Words about Bread'; Mr. Herman Scheffauer in 'The Arrested Stroke' gives a vivid account of the collapse of the roof of Charing Cross Station last December; a British Columbian colonist describes the conditions of work and wages in the colony; Mr. Norman Shaw has a paper on 'The Head-Hunters of Formosa'; and Mr. Alfred Fellows writes on 'The Regulation of Advertisements.'

Temple Bar for April will contain a critical essay on 'Thomas de Quincey' by Mr. Edward Thomas; a biographical paper on 'Filippo Brunelleschi' by Miss M. L. Egerton Castle; and a comparison between the French and English manner of holiday-making, as seen at Easter in 'Hampstead and Montmartre,' by Mr. Arthur Ransome. Mr. W. J. Batchelder contributes 'An Experiment in Fairy Tale,' showing how a story was improvised by a class of boys, averaging ten years old, in a rural elementary school.

MR. C. G. BARRINGTON, formerly Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, is publishing his recollections of fishing at home and abroad, under the title of 'Seventy Years' Fishing.' He tells how he caught his first fish under the tuition of Lord Grey, of Reform Bill fame, and how, having learnt the art on the Tweed, he has continued it in Germany ever since, in the intervals of a busy official life. The volume will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., with a portrait, on Monday week.

THE same firm will add to their "Waterloo Library" on the same day F. Anstey's novel 'The Brass Bottle,' and on April 2nd Mr. F. T. Bullen's 'The Log of a Sea Waif.' These will be followed a little later by Richard Jefferies's 'The Gamekeeper at Home.'

MESSRS. SOTHEY & WILKINSON'S sale of books and manuscripts on the last five days of this month comprises a singularly interesting variety. Some of the early English books are noteworthy. Bancroft's 'Two Bookes of Epigrams and Epitaphs,' 1639, was Mitford's copy. The first American edition of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' Philadelphia, 1811, is extremely rare, and no copy has occurred for sale, either in England or America, for many years. Another Anglo-American rarity is the copy of the first edition of the 'Last Essays' of Charles Lamb, Philadelphia, 1828, a fine example in the original printed glazed boards; and still another book falling within the same category is the fine copy of the second edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible, Cambridge (Mass.), 1685. Indeed, Americana form a strong feature of this sale. Especially interesting are some collections of specimen leaves of nearly all the early printers.

NEXT week we shall publish our usual 'Notes from Oxford' on the events of the term. We notice that *The Oxford Magazine* speaks of the attack in *The Westminster Gazette* on Oxford arrangements as "a ludicrous collection of mis-statements."

DR. PAGET TOYNBEE contributes to the forthcoming Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Cambridge (Mass.) Dante Society a 'Chronological List of English Translations from Dante, from Chaucer to the Present Day.' The total number of translators represented is about 250, but the number of entries is considerably higher, amounting to several thousands, as some of the writers (Leigh Hunt, for instance) translated a great number of

passages in various years and in various works. It has been Dr. Toynbee's aim to register as far as possible all translations written in English, whatever the nationality of the author, and however brief. A feature of the list is the inclusion of a number of privately printed translations which have not hitherto figured in any of the Dante bibliographies. This list, which is the first serious attempt of its kind, naturally does not claim to be complete. Dr. Toynbee will welcome any supplementary items and information on doubtful points.

THERE cannot be many now living who are able to say that they exchanged words with Walter Scott. The distinction is claimed by at least two Edinburgh veterans—Mr. George Croal, who recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, and Mr. Robert D. Thomson. The latter, whose grandfather sold the first bit of Abbotsford to Scott, was, when a boy, patted on the shoulder by the Great Unknown of that day; while Mr. Croal visited Abbotsford on musical business, and on two occasions slept there. Mr. Croal knew James Hogg, too, and was the first to arrange for publication the music of his popular song 'When the Kye comes Hame.'

THE Royal Literary Fund hold their anniversary dinner at the Hôtel Métropole on May 10th. The American Ambassador will be in the chair.

IN his work entitled 'With Mounted Infantry in Tibet,' which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will have ready on the 26th inst., Major W. J. Ottley, of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, gives an account of the formation and practical training of the mounted infantry which did good service in the Tibet campaign, and describes the operations in which they took part. There are forty-eight pages of illustrations, including portraits of General Macdonald and Col. Younghusband.

THE valuable library of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, now being dispersed in New York, contains a complete set, in 393 parts, of the British Museum General Catalogue. This seems to be the only set which has ever occurred for sale at auction, and it will be interesting to see what it realizes. Mr. Quaritch once offered a set with the Supplement for 94l. This Catalogue was begun in 1881, and continued until 1900, not to mention the various additions. It extends to 105,000 printed columns, and contains upwards of 2,000,000 entries. Mr. Eames's set also includes the index to the parts which comprise "Periodical Publications."

JUST as we are going to press we hear, with much regret, of the death at Liverpool of a constant contributor to this paper, Prof. Cecil Bendall. He was born in 1856, educated at the City of London School, and was Fifth Classic at Cambridge in 1879. In 1881 he got a first in the Indian Languages Tripos, and henceforth devoted his life to Oriental languages, first at the British Museum, afterwards at University College, London, and finally

at Cambridge, where he succeeded Cowell in the Sanskrit Chair in 1903. Prof. Bendall travelled in North India and Nepal in 1884-5, giving the results of his research in a book, and again in 1898-9. He did a great deal of valuable work in cataloguing Sanskrit and Pali collections. He took a keen interest in music, especially on the historic side.

BIBLICAL scholars will be glad to know that Dr. Ginsburg's great life-work 'The Massorah' is nearing completion. The first part of the fourth and final volume was issued a short time ago, but only to those who have added to their original subscriptions. The work has extended over forty years, and has proved far more laborious and costly than could have been imagined at the beginning.

IN *Chambers's Journal* for April Mr. Henry W. Lucy has a sketch entitled 'Mr. Peck-Ridge, M.P.,' describing a member's first night in the House of Commons and its results. Mr. Henry Leach writes on 'The Queer Side of the Cabinet,' and Commander H. N. Shore relates a true incident of the first Napoleon, which took place at Givet, under the title of 'The Handy-Man and the Emperor.' The facts are derived from an autobiographical narrative found in a note-book picked up in Cornwall.

THE death occurred a few days ago of the Comte de Blois, the French Sénateur and Conseiller Général of Maine-et-Loire. In addition to filling many offices, the Comte found time for literary recreation. He published 'Mémoires du Comte de Fals-loux,' his uncle, and brought out an edition of the 'Lettres de Madame Swetchine.' Comte de Blois was in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is one on the Census of the British Empire, 1901: Summary Tables and Detailed Tables for the several Colonies; also Population classified by Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, &c., (3s. 5d.).

SCIENCE

Cultes, Mythes, et Religions. Par Salomon Reinach. Tome II. (Paris, Leroux.)

THE new volume of M. Reinach's essays is not quite so varied as the former (reviewed in *The Athenæum*, April 22nd, 1905). The author still has much to say about totemism as a key to classical cult, mythology, and civilization, and opens with some remarks on the totem communion, and on totemism as the origin of the domestication of animals. M. Reinach holds that

"since the genius of Robertson Smith recognized the communion of sacrifice among the Saracens before Mahomet, and in some Græco-Roman cults, proofs in support of his discovery have become numerous, not only in Australia, where a perfect example of the sacrifice and manducation of the totem has been observed; but by a closer analysis of Greek rites founded on such rituals."

Unluckily, no reference for the Australian sacrifice of the totem is given, and we are unacquainted with any evidence for any sort of sacrifice in Australia. The Arunta usage by which men of a totem eat sparingly of the totem thing, at the opening of the season for that sort of food, does not include any sacrifice of the totem. The things are caught and killed by the hunters of the tribe in the usual way. We conceive that the members of each totem originally tasted it, on such occasions, merely by way of indicating that the season was open, as is common in the case of "first fruits." Now they conceive that their magical power of fostering the animal or plant is increased by their eating a little of it, not too much, when the season opens. They are also allowed to eat it sparingly whenever they please, while the Euahlayi may always eat their totems. Perhaps this eating, at the opening of the season, may be styled a "communion," but there is no sacrifice. The performance is magical, not religious. Meanwhile we cannot regard as binding the logic of M. Reinach, when, speaking of the Greeks, he says:—

"The totem has, as a logical consequence, the food tabou: the tabou, which survives the totem, being a usage, not a belief, permits us logically to infer the past existence of the totem."

But there are many tabous on food which are certainly not totemic in origin. The totem is, as a rule, a more or less sacred plant or animal—sacred to a certain stock in a tribe. It scarcely follows, if "whole nations have a cult for the wild boar," that the animal is sacred because he was once a totem. Indeed, we are not told what nations do, or ever did, abstain from hunting the wild boar: Adonis did not abstain, certainly. If domestic swine were tabou, and neither to be killed nor eaten by Hebrews or Syrians, we do not quite understand the position of swine among these peoples. Who brought the husks to the swine, and why? Who employed the Prodigal Son to herd them? Perhaps Hebrew capitalists bred them for the Roman market; perhaps they were bred for the Moabite or Philistine market in earlier times. Despite the warnings of Dr. E. B. Tylor, M. Reinach remains of opinion that communion is "a result of totemism"; but, setting aside the practice of the Arunta, we know nothing which can be called "communion" among totemists in any part of the world.

Passing from Robertson Smith's interpretation of Isaiah lvi. 17—a text about people who sanctify themselves, and secretly eat swine, the abomination, and the mouse—M. Reinach says that, in Israel tabou animals were, now and then, "eaten ritually." Were pigs kept for such very rare occasions? Were mice never killed as nuisances? Is it certain that the ritual eating of mice and swine was a totemic survival, and not a borrowed or new-invented superstition? Our knowledge of the facts does not warrant speculation. Meanwhile, people who think that all the tabou animals of Leviticus were,

when the tribes united, regular totems, are declared to be certainly wrong (p. 14). In Israel, "at the dawn of history, there could only be survivals of totemism."

We doubt whether M. Reinach is entirely aware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem of the taboued animals in Leviticus. We are unacquainted with any close parallel to it among other peoples. If a legislator codified the so-called "multiplex totems" or "sub-totems" of the Euahlayi and certain other tribes, and added the tabou which does not attach to them among the Euahlayi, he might produce something like, but not very like, the Levitical list. But, as M. Reinach justly says, at the dawn of the history of Israel that people were infinitely advanced beyond the culture in which totemism exists. The forbidden animals of Leviticus, except the swine, hare, and rabbit, are almost invariably such as no civilized people eat, except under stress of starvation; while the Jews never eat the hare except in soup, and abominate pork. Nor do they eat the eel, which has no scales (Leviticus xi. 9-12). In all this we do not recognize the result either of a totemic or any other tabou. Among the taboued Levitical birds, most are carnivorous, and are not eaten except by savages to whom almost anything is welcome. The creeping things are all nasty, as are dogs and cats. It is unlikely that only nasty animals (and swine) were totems! On M. Reinach's theory, if we understand him, the domestic animals became domesticated as a by-product of totemism, after true totemism had long vanished. We suggested the possible process when reviewing his first volume, but added that we had no evidence for its existence. M. Reinach writes that he accepts the imagined state of things for a few centres, whence the domestication of animals was diffused (pp. ix, x). It may be so; but we should rather like to see the opinions of naturalists on the question: the case of reindeer might be studied closely. M. Reinach says that he has mentioned the theory of Mr. Jevons to naturalists: in itself that theory—for reasons which we gave when reviewing the first volume of M. Reinach's book—does not hold good, and we understand that M. Reinach now accepts the modification which we offered as not inconceivable. The naturalists "seemed to rub their eyes, like men who come out of darkness into daylight." But have these savants worked out the totemic theory of the domestication of animals? Probably not, and we wait till they have undertaken that task.

Now suppose that the modification suggested is possible: as totemic tribes cease to be totemic, and reckon kinship in the male line, genuine clans of animal name arise. The whole local tribe finally adopts the name of the leading clan, and its animal. This may be a domesticable animal—say swine, sheep, cow, goat, horse, camel. The animal is therefore unmolested in a large district, becomes tame, is domesticated, and finally the tabou is removed, and the animal is eaten, or its milk is drunk, or both

things are done. But then the question arises, Why does Israel remove the alimentary tabou from cows, goats, and sheep, and enforce the tabou on swine and camels, the circumstances being the same for all? If the totem tabou led, by a very roundabout road, to domestication of sheep, cows, swine, goats, and camels, these creatures are all in the same case. Yet sheep, goats, and kine are permitted to be eaten; swine and camels, and disagreeable undomesticated birds and creeping things are taboued. As far as we know, venison of all sorts is not taboued—it was not to Isaac, at all events. Cats and dogs are taboued, and no wonder.

Thus the theory of a survival of a totemic tabou does not explain the tabou on swine; for we have not yet been told why out of several domesticated animals, all, by the theory once taboued, swine remain taboued, while sheep, goats, and kine escape the tabou. We really do not know the origin of the Hebrew tabou on swine: the animals are disgusting to a refined taste, and the marvel is rather that the Greeks ate them than that the Israelites taboued them. The animals which they taboued are usually loathsome, and not good to eat. They might have left the abstinence from them to the good taste of society. For not doing so, in the case of swine, they may have had some superstitious reason, if Plutarch, cited by M. Reinach, correctly says that it was tabou to kill swine. But what that reason was, nobody knows. The totemic theory does not help us: the tabou on the swine does not prove it to have been a totem, and the secret superstitious eating of swine in the time of Isaiah, is therefore not proved to be a survival of totemic communion, even if such a rite were ever found among known totemists.

In a long paper on 'The Death of Orpheus,' M. Reinach returns to the theory of Robertson Smith on communion. This doctrine "is likely to become classic, in spite of resistance in which ignorance of ethnology and of questions of religion plays its part." Dr. E. B. Tylor, who has opposed the theory, knows at least as much about ethnology and the science of religion as the advocates of the theory, who, in England at least, are, we think, very few. The theory, as stated by M. Reinach (pp. 97, 98), requires us to believe that the rite of tearing to pieces and devouring a living animal, say a bull, is "anterior to anthropomorphism in religion." Now, as plenty of Australian tribes have already anthropomorphic religious beings in their beliefs, the age when people had none, and held only animals sacred, must be excessively remote, and is unknown to us in experience. Again, we know no extant savages, however backward, who, for religious reasons, tear any living animal to pieces and devour it. Once more, we cannot prove that any Greek god was in any way developed out of a sacred animal, or out of a number of sacred animals; nor do we even see a trace of evidence that the anthropomorphic sacred beings of Australia were developed out of lower animals. The many animals attached to the cult of

Apollo, for example, have sometimes been explained as totems "mediatized"; or, again, more recently, as vehicles of the Corn Spirit. "The god of animal title" (as Apollo Smintheus) "was originally the animal itself," says M. Reinach. Apollo was a shrew-mouse; but there is no sign that Baiame was ever a kangaroo. The theory makes the ancestors of the Greeks more violently savage than any savages known to us.

M. Reinach assures us that, "among many peoples," the women, as women, have one totem, and the men, as men, have another. We do not know this institution of "sex totems" (not properly totems at all), except among some tribes of Australia. He goes on to say "the fox, in Thrace, was what ethnologists call the totem of the female sex: the men took no part in the murder of Orpheus," who, by the theory, was a fox (p. 119). Apparently, if so, the women of Thrace killed their "sex totem," for in some myths they killed Orpheus. But where we actually do find "sex totems," so called, in experience, the women never slay their "sex totem" (so far as the evidence goes); but they occasionally do slay the men's sex totem, merely to provoke a kind of mock combat, which leads to flirtations and marriages.

In fine, totemic savages do not do the things which, when found in ancient Greece, are explained as survivals of totemic rites. No totemists are known, if they be Kangaroos, to assault a live kangaroo with their teeth for religious reasons. No women, in tribes with "sex totems," and no men, are described as thus assailing their "sex totems."

For these reasons we are not, as yet, converts to the theory of Robertson Smith. But, though we here differ from M. Reinach, we must recommend his book—full of the most varied and brilliant erudition and interest—to all students. Many may find that his totemic theories outweigh our objections.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Trinity College, Cambridge, March 10th, 1906.

I CAN leave the personal question between F. L. and myself to the judgment of the readers of *The Athenæum*. I have merely accused him of ignorance, and have given reasons for my accusation; he has accused me of personal dishonesty, and has neither justified nor withdrawn his imputation. I can also leave them to judge his refusal to accept a vindication of Mr. Whetham which he is unable to refute.

I need say little more of Dr. Le Bon. My criticisms, if they are well founded, are sufficient to blast the scientific reputation of any man: until F. L. answers them, further discussion is clearly useless.

Most of F. L.'s letter is an indictment of himself rather than of me: it is he who pretends to voice the opinion of science; I have distinctly stated that my letters speak for no one but myself. The rejection or acceptance of Dr. Le Bon's claims can only be based on an examination of his experiments and arguments, and not on an appeal to authority: such an examination I gave in my last letter as my reason for my

rejection of those claims, and F. L. has made no reply. On the totally different issue whether, in point of fact, Dr. Le Bon's claims are recognized by the best opinion of the scientific world, I prefer to accept the authority of Dr. Le Bon rather than that of F. L.; and I consider that the silence or open rejection of those claims by all the masters of modern physics—Rutherford and Thomson, Curie and Becquerel, Wien and Lenard, and the rest—is of more importance than the approval of any number of gentlemen who have no special knowledge of the subject.

What right has F. L. to reject even my opinion so contemptuously? At least I have a considerable first-hand knowledge of the special subject of Dr. Le Bon's work. And who is F. L.? I am glad that I can answer that question without impropriety. The review which was the starting-point of this discussion was signed not by Mr. Whetham's name, but only by his initials. F. L. has consistently spoken of Mr. Whetham by name in connexion with that review, and he can therefore have no objection if I also pass from his initials to his name and address him as Mr. Legge. After revealing his identity I may remark that I have been unable to discover that he has done any work of his own on this branch of physics, or that he has any special opportunities for gauging prevalent scientific opinion, or that the imposing heading of his letters means that he has any connexion with the Royal Institution other than that of an ordinary subscribing member.

In his last 'Research Notes' Mr. Legge attempted to explain away the misstatements which I had attacked: in so doing he has shown that his ignorance, which cannot now be attributed to oversight, is even more profound than I suspected. He accepts the proposition that an accelerated electron emits electromagnetic disturbances, and asks what happens when the velocity is decreased. It is clear that he does not know that "acceleration" is always used in dynamics to denote any change of velocity, either in magnitude or direction. The gentleman who presumes to instruct readers of *The Athenæum* in mathematical physics is not in possession of knowledge demanded in the "Little-go." Mere common sense might have saved Mr. Legge from this blunder; for, on Stokes's theory which I mentioned, it is the electromagnetic pulses emitted when electrons are stopped which constitute the Röntgen rays. He also says that Dr. Le Bon goes so far as to say that electromagnetic waves accompany every electric spark. And well he may. The truth of that statement was established before Dr. Le Bon ever turned his attention to physics: it is a direct consequence of Maxwell's theory, which was confirmed by Hertz in 1887. Mr. Legge does not grasp the import of the most famous research of the last fifty years.

The question of the existence of an emanation from uranium has been the subject of the most careful experiment: the absence of such an emanation is as well established as any fact in physics.

I need say no more: this is not the place to conduct a correspondence class for teaching Mr. Legge the elements of physics. My object throughout has been to warn readers of *The Athenæum* that they must not accept Mr. Legge's statements on trust: if they are led into error by his ignorance, I can at least acquit myself of any complicity, even indirect, in their deception.

NORMAN R. CAMPBELL.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 8.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Horace W. Sanders read a paper on 'Pre-Roman Bronze Votive Objects' from Despeñaperros, in the Sierra Morena mountains, not far from the town of Santa Carolina, in the northern portion of the province of Jaca, Spain. Mr. Sanders began his paper by pointing out that "Iberian" would perhaps have been a more appropriate title, as striking analogies could be established between the Despeñaperros votive offerings, and the statuary and votive offerings which were discovered in the early seventies at the Cerro de los Santos, near Yecla, in the eastern part of Spain, which are recognized as the productions of Iberian artificers. Mr. Sanders dwelt at some length on the discoveries at the Cerro de los Santos, and pointed out that while they undoubtedly showed the influence of Græco-Phœnician art, they bore distinct evidences of the absorption of that art and of its adaptation by the Iberians in that part of Iberia where the original inhabitants came into more immediate contact with the powerful invading races. Mr. Sanders's paper was illustrated by photographs of statues found at the Cerro, to which he added two views of the 'Dame d'Elche,' a very remarkable bust which belongs to the Cerro de los Santos group found at Elche, in the province of Murcia, in 1897, and now in the Louvre. The votive offerings from Despeñaperros were then dealt with, and the points of resemblance to the objects from the Cerro, and the varied and interesting features peculiar to them, indicated.—A discussion followed, in the course of which doubts were expressed as to the antiquity of the 'Dame d'Elche.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 6.—Mr. C. S. Tomes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited a specimen of *Rana goliath*, obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates at Efulden, in South Cameroon. This frog measured ten inches from snout to vent, and was much larger than any frog hitherto known.—A series of reports on the zoological results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, conducted by Mr. W. A. Cunningham in 1904-5, was read. The report on the fishes was by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, on the Crustacea by Dr. W. T. Calman, on the Mollusca by Mr. Edgar A. Smith, on the freshwater sponges by Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, and on the Oligochaete worms by Mr. F. E. Beddard. Mr. R. T. Günther exhibited and made remarks on the Medusæ of the genus *Limnocoelia* obtained during the expedition.

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 2.—Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the chair.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, editor in chief of the Society's Oxford Dictionary, gave a report on its progress. He had not had time to gather full details, for the strain of turning out sixteen columns of print daily absorbed his whole energy. His great want was permanent assistants. He had had thirty-three since the work started; all had to be trained; some soon found that they did not care for it; others fell ill or left for other employment; the most valuable one was killed while climbing in Wales. The old bibliographical assistant had left, and was a great loss, but one of Dr. Murray's daughters had now taken his place. Dr. Bradley had finished a fresh double section of M; Mr. Craigie had completed Na; Dr. Murray had got to "Pit." O and Q were published some time ago, and Mr. Craigie had done R to "Reservoir" before he was transferred to N. Dr. Murray then named and praised his chief helpers, dead and living. The general readers of books supplied only the torso of a dictionary article; the head, limbs, and features had to be added afterwards. For this *Notes and Queries* has been most useful. For instance, *pier* of a bridge, *L. pera*, was sent in from 'Sir Ferumbras,' c. 1400; a letter to N. & Q. brought a quotation for the seven piers of Rochester Bridge in 1125-50. So *pike*, a sharp mountain, was sent in first from Wordsworth; N. & Q. procured instances of it in Rivington Pike, c. 1250, and others in 1277, 1322, &c. Its derivation, like those of many other P words, was very difficult. As one of its earliest meanings was that of a pickaxe, it may have come from *L. picus*, a woodpecker. Twelve different words were comprised under the one spelling *pike*. For a mountain, it was used only in districts of Norse

terms. *Pile*, in "cross and pile," the obverse of a coin, was used by Gower, and occurred in 20 Edw. I.; it was, like an anvil, the rod or stem, with a punch on the top, on which the reverse of a coin was struck. The phrase *pious founder* was first used by Warton, c. 1750; while the name *photography* was invented by Sir John Herschel in March, 1839. *Picnic* was at first an entertainment at which every one brought his share. It came from France. Chestenfield was the first user of it in 1763, and was followed by Lady Coke in 1800, &c. Isaac D'Israeli in 1826 first applied it to an outdoor party. Under *penny* the meaning of *tenpenny nail* was difficult till Mr. Littlehales's edition of the accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City of London, in 'Medieval Records of a London City Church,' E. E. Text Soc., 1905, showed that this class of nail was 10d. a hundred, though the price was afterwards reduced to 9d. Many P words had needed much research, and incorporated a great deal of social history, like *Parliament*, *parish*, *parson*, &c. *Piece*, a fragment, occurs in the sixteenth century. For a girl it is used in the 'Pearl,' c. 1360, in Shakespeare, &c. Dr. Murray also explained *pillowbeer*, contesting Prof Skeat's view, and then gave a short account of his trip with the British Association to South Africa, which he had greatly enjoyed, and which had set him up in health. He had lectured on the Dictionary in the ship that took the Association out, and also in South Africa, though his paper was not formally part of the Association programme; and he had been able to arrange for many public libraries and some Government education departments taking the Dictionary on the favourable terms which the Delegates had offered to former compounders. He had also learnt the Kaffir clicks and other native sounds, and was cheered by his reception in the colony.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 13.*—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Widnes and Runcorn Transporter-Bridge,' by Mr. J. J. Webster.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*Feb. 27.*—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. W. G. Aston on 'Ancestor-Worship in Japan' was read, in the absence of the author, by the President. It was shown that the so-called ancestor-worship of the Japanese is in reality a cult of the sun and other nature-deities. But as the sun or sun-goddess, by a genealogy which covers a period of about 2,000,000 years and contains many miraculous incidents, is feigned to be the ancestor of the Mikados, the Japanese naturally speak of this cult as ancestor-worship. We should not follow their example. The descent of the Japanese nobility from the sun-goddess and other deities of the old pantheon is to be regarded in the same light. There is a worship of true ancestors in Japan, but it is due to Chinese influence and is of later origin.—Mr. W. A. Cunningham read a paper on 'Anthropological Notes from Lake Tanganyika,' illustrated by a large collection of lantern-slides. Mr. Cunningham dealt with the manners, customs, and arts of natives living by the lake. Among the slides exhibited was a series showing the different stages of the manufacture of a pot, the peculiar point being that the bottom of the pot is put in last. Other slides showed examples of weapons, dress, houses, and costumes of the natives.

March 13.—Prof. W. Gowland in the chair.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited a fine collection of palæolithic implements from the neighbourhood of Southampton. The author divided the implements into the following groups: flakes, plain and trimmed; implements with the butt end purposely left smooth—used for chopping; oval and almond-shaped implements with a cutting edge all round; pointed implements with both edges equal and tapering gradually; pointed implements with one curved and one straight edge, adapted for making long cutting strokes; pointed implements in which one side has been left as flat as possible—these occur very sparingly in the Hants gravels.—Mr. R. Shelford read a paper by himself and Dr. C. Hose, entitled 'Materials for a Study of Tatu in Borneo.' The paper contained the observations made by the writers amongst the Kayans, Kenyahs, Bakatans, Kalabits, and Sea-Dayaks of Sarawak. All the information provided by previous writers had

been analyzed and compared, special use being made of Dr. A. Nieuwenhuis's books on Borneo. Kayan tatu, which is still a flourishing art, was described in considerable detail, with reference not only to the tatu designs employed, but also to the elaborate ceremonial accompanying the practice. The Kenyahs and Sea-Dayaks also appear to have borrowed the practice of tatu very largely from the Kayans; but most of the Indonesian tribes have all had, at one time or another, a distinctive tatu. It is most unfortunate that the practice is rapidly dying out amongst these people. It was not found possible to classify the tattooed peoples of Borneo in three main divisions, as had been done by Dr. Nieuwenhuis for those of a less extended area.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—*March 14.*—Mr. Pilcher read a paper on 'Kabbalistic Planetary Charms.' Several objects of a kabbalistic nature were exhibited; and Mr. Pilcher briefly traced the rise and progress of kabbalistic astrology, which really had two distinct sources, the one being the astronomical speculations and researches of the Alexandrian Greeks, and the other the theosophical dogmas of the medieval Spanish school of Judaism. When the Greeks first began to pay attention to the heavenly bodies, they named the five planets after Olympian deities, acting upon some obvious analogies. These names subsequently played an important part in the development of astrology; for the associations of these five Greek gods became transferred to the stars. Astrology flourished throughout the Roman Empire, and was widely credited by all classes. We hear little of it after the fall of Rome until its revival by the Jewish kabbalists in the fourteenth century. Kabbalism adopted the old Greek theory of the earth being the centre of the universe, surrounded by seven concentric planetary spheres; but it revolutionized the terminology of astrology, by placing the whole system under the guidance of a hierarchy of angelic beings, whose names were partly derived from the earlier Jewish superstitions, and partly from an ingenious utilization of the numerical values of the Hebrew letters. Numerical acrostics, or "magic squares," were assigned to each planet, and the principal numbers in each square were formed into names, which were then attributed to the angels, intelligences, spirits, and demons who were supposed to inhabit the sphere of that planet. If these magic squares were traced on parchment, or engraved on metal plates under certain aspects of the heavenly bodies, they were believed to ensure good fortune, and to shield the possessor from the attacks of evil spirits. These planetary charms are occasionally met with by antiquaries, and can usually be interpreted by means of the *Grimoires*. The best are in Hebrew characters; but Roman letters and Arabic numerals were largely employed, as being more familiar to the engravers. The Latin forms of the names, &c., are, however, usually corrupt; and the squares are often blundered. The charms are mostly of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; and are interesting as memorials of the belief in astrology, sorcery, and witchcraft which characterized that period.

MATHEMATICAL.—*March 8.*—Prof. W. Burnside, V.P., and subsequently Sir W. Niven, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were communicated: 'On Sommerfeld's Diffraction Problem and on Reflection by a Parabolic Mirror,' by Prof. H. Lamb, 'On Function Sum Theorems connected with a Series defined by a certain Logarithmic Integral,' by Prof. L. J. Rogers, 'Investigations on Series of Zonal Harmonics,' by Prof. T. J. F. Bromwich, 'On the Integral Functions defined by certain Series,' by the Rev. E. W. Barnes, and 'On the Relations between certain Determinants formed from Rectangular Arrays,' by Prof. E. J. Nanson.—Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham made an informal communication 'On the Divisors of Numbers of certain Special Forms.'—Dr. F. S. Macaulay made an informal communication 'On the Equilibrium of Forces of Given Magnitudes, each passing through a Given Point.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—*March 3.*—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. J. Lineham was elected a Member.—Mr. F. Tavani read a paper on 'A certain Aspect of Reality as Intelligible.' Idealism as a monistic system fails to give an in-

telligible view of reality just as much as any other kind of monism. A first type of idealism, which we might assume as intelligible, is that in which all concepts and their correspondent percepts are connected with the special concept and act of consciousness by a mere relation of suggestion or correspondence, without assuming any activity in consciousness which would make a concept and a percept to be what they appear to be in such connexion. The *is*, which expresses a congruence between reality and consciousness, cannot, at least in a first instance, be assumed to mean more than a mere correspondence. Can we reach a deeper relation than this? The ground for such an advance is afforded by assuming a mentally active principle generally identified with the thinking self. If this is assumed to be a matter of intuition, then monistic idealism is the necessary outcome of it. But as it cannot be matter of intuition, so criticism leads to the conclusion that the statement "Self, as a mental fact, possesses an activity considered also as a mental fact," is void of immediate evidence and of all ground. A synthetical and at the same time more intelligible view of reality is afforded to us by a system of ideas all possessing equal evidence of reality, all referring to consciousness as to the common condition of their actualization in time, but irreducible to one another and to consciousness itself, though connected with it. Each idea is a correspondence between a concept and a percept, and contains in itself the whole meaning of congruence and opposition between a concept and a percept. The idea, so conceived, is the unit of the reality of the world as intelligible, and the relation of correspondence the only necessary and sufficient category of intelligibility.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*Feb. 23.*—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. J. Walker, entitled 'A Note on Talbot's Lines,' was read by the Secretary.—A paper on 'Secondary Röntgen Radiation' was read by Dr. C. G. Barkla.—A paper by Messrs. C. W. S. Crawley and F. B. O. Hawes, entitled 'Records of the Difference of Potential between Railway Lines when a Train passes and at other Times, and a Suggested Method for the Observation of Earth Currents and Magnetic Variations,' was read by Mr. Crawley.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mos. Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Surveyor and Fire Insurance,' Mr. R. G. G. Reed, (Junior Meeting.)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture II., Prof. V. E. Lewis. (Sanitor Lecture.)
- Geographical, 8.30.—'The Economic Geography of Australia,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Influence of Geology on Scenery,' Lecture I., Mr. J. E. Marr. (Tyndall Lecture.)
- Statistical, 5.—'Statistics of Population and Pauperism in England and Wales, 1861–1901,' Prof. C. S. Loch.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Outer Barrier, Hedderrow Iron Mines, Millom, Cumberland,' Mr. H. S. Bidwell.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'English Royal Heraldry,' Mr. C. Davenport.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'A Monograph of the Coleoptera of the Genus *Scrobis*,' Mr. G. A. K. Marshall; 'A Contribution to the Study of Evolution based upon the Mexican Species of *Cnemidophorus*,' Dr. Hans Gadow; 'On Three New Forms of Butterflies of the Genus *Heliconius*,' Mr. P. I. Lathy.
- Weds. Royal, 4.30.—'Meteorological, 7.30.—'South Africa as seen by a Meteorologist,' Mr. H. R. Mill.
- British Archaeological, 8.—'A Delegate's Account of the Archaeological Congress at Athens,' Rev. H. Cart.
- British Numismatic, 8.—'The Inscription on the Oxford Pennies of the Offmoforda Type,' Mr. A. Ancombe.
- Entomological, 8.—'Elit-shooting and its Treatment in the North-Folklore,' Rev. J. Mehan; 'Gutren Folklore,' Prof. Sayce.
- Geological, 8.—'The Chalk and Drift in Muen,' Rev. E. Hill; 'On the Relations of the Chalk and Boulder-Clay near Royston, Hertfordshire,' Prof. T. G. Bonney; 'Brachiopod Homomorphism,' Pygote, Antinomia, Pygote, Mr. S. S. Buckman.
- Microscopical, 8.—'A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Rotifers of South Africa,' Mr. C. F. Rousselet; 'On the Resolving Limits for the Telescope and the Microscope,' Mr. E. M. Nelson.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Motor Boats,' Mr. B. B. Redwood.
- Tues. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Languages of India and the Linguistic Survey,' Dr. G. A. Grierson.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Internal-Combustion Engines,' Lecture I., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Electrical Equipment of the Aberdeen Collieries of the Powell Duffry Company,' Mr. C. P. Sparks; 'Electric Winding Considered Practically and Commercially,' Mr. W. C. Mountain.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Notes on a sculptured Stone in the Museum at Wallingford Castle,' Mr. O. E. Keyser; 'Early Italian Brooches in Britain,' Prof. Ridgeway and Mr. K. A. Smith.
- Fri. Physical, 5.—'On Unilateral Electric Conductivity over Damp Surfaces,' Prof. F. T. Trouton; 'The Construction and Use of Oscillation Valves for rectifying High-Frequency Electric Currents,' Prof. J. A. Fleming; 'On the Use of the Symmeter for the Determination of Resonance Curves,' Mr. G. E. Dyke.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Waves,' Mr. F. K. Stevens. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Imperial Defence,' Earl Roberts.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture IV., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

OUR special series of scientific articles will be continued next week by a paper on the form and shape of the much-discussed electron as indicated by the experiments of Prof. Kaufmann, of Bonn, and the deformation theory of Prof. H. A. Lorentz, of Leyden. It will be by Dr. Alfred H. Bucherer, Lecturer in Physics at the University of Bonn, whose theories in connexion with the work of his colleague Prof. Kaufmann have of late attracted much attention.

MESSRS. BELL have in the press a popular book on 'Steam and Water Turbines,' in which the technical side of the subject is explained to the general reader concurrently with its history. Present problems and a forecast of the future are combined with the most complete theory of these well-known machines that has so far been published. There will be many illustrations. The author, Mr. W. H. Stuart Garnett, had a distinguished career at Cambridge, and is a son of the first independent engineer to recommend the adoption of the steam turbine.

THE Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory has been received, together with the Report placed before them by the Government Astronomer, Mr. Baracchi. The Visitors again call attention to the need of an increase in the staff, particularly to the importance of filling the long-standing vacancy in the office of Chief Assistant, so as to enable Mr. Baracchi to devote part of his time to astronomical research; and they remark that the unique position of the observatory, as the most southerly in the world, renders this especially desirable. Mr. Baracchi details the work which has been accomplished during the twelve months ending last April. The astronomical portion has been almost confined to meridian observations and stellar photography, the great telescope and the 8-inch south equatorial having been used only occasionally. Something has been done towards the formation of the Fourth Melbourne General Catalogue of Stars, which is to be adapted to the epoch 1900. Magnetic, meteorological, and seismological observations have been regularly carried on, as well as the time service and signals; and further progress has been made with the measurements of the plates for the astrographic catalogue of the Sydney and Melbourne zone.

WE have received the second number of vol. xxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing a paper by Signor Bemporad on actinometric observations of the solar eclipse of last August, and Father Fényi's description of the great sunspot which was observed from January 28th to February 10th last year—the largest sunspot seen since 1880.

A NEW comet (b, 1906) was discovered by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 3rd inst. It was situated in the southern part of the constellation Leo, and moving slowly in a north-westerly direction. At the time of discovery its brightness was below that of a star of the tenth magnitude. On the following night it was visually observed, and found to have a defined nucleus with a tail about half a degree in length. The slowness of the motion of the comet has rendered it difficult to determine accurately the elements of its orbit; but a first approximation shows that it passed its perihelion in January, and that it is now also receding from the earth. Its brightness is diminish-

ing, and is at present only about half what it was at the time of discovery.

SEVEN new small planets are, further, announced from the same place: two by Prof. Max Wolf on the 21st ult., three by him and one by Herr Kopff on the 22nd, and one by Prof. Wolf on the 3rd inst. Four are also announced by Mr. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass.: two on the 16th, one on the 17th, and one on the 22nd ult. One of those on the 16th is identical with that detected by Herr Kopff on the 22nd, so that in this Mr. Metcalf has the priority, and only seven of those announced from Königstuhl are new.

MADAME CERASKI, in the course of her examination of photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected the variability of two stars, situated in the constellations Auriga and Cassiopeia respectively. The former (designated var. 27, 1906, Aurigæ) seems to be usually of about the tenth magnitude or nearly so, but at times sinks to considerably below the eleventh. The latter (var. 28, 1906, Cassiopeia) varies between 9.3 and 11.8 in magnitude in a period which is probably short. The first of these stars is included in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where it is numbered +30° 792, and the magnitude is stated to be 9.5.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

London to the Nore. Painted and described by W. L. and M. A. Wyllie. (A. & C. Black.)—Every one who knows anything of the lower reaches of the Thames knows something of how Mr. Wyllie collects the materials for his pictures. A barge fitted up as a yacht makes a comfortable home, as well as a convenient studio, so that Mrs. Wyllie was able to combine the task of compiling the "description" which is added to the pictures with the duties of housekeeping and the pleasures of yachting. The narrative seems to have been written for the most part "on the spot," and it is no injustice to say that it smells very little of the lamp. There is, of course, a considerable historical spice; but it is not in such a book as this that we should search for an adequate statement of the old fishery laws, or for an appreciation of the strategy of the Dutch attack on Chatham, so that there need be no disappointment when Mrs. Wyllie tells less than there is to be told. Both of these topics, and many others of historical interest, are handled in the progress down stream, and the whole is tied together with a running comment on present-day river life, and with naive confidences as to the doings of the family party on board. The "sickening reek" of Rainham, the Lobster Smack at Hole Haven, the raw hand who does not know a bawley from a barge—all these are familiar. And, as there may be no reminiscence without regret, the author pauses occasionally to deplore vanished landmarks. Even the river changes, and since the publication of this book at least two well-known features have passed away, in the old Exmouth from Grays, and in the genial person of the landlord of the Lobster Smack. There are some little points on which Mrs. Wyllie is not too precise: it is, for instance, incorrect nowadays to speak of men-of-war running their trials on the Maplins Mile; the Endymion did not take over the duties of the Northampton; and 'Penchas his Pilgrim' is a book unknown to most men.

But these are petty points; after all, the pictures are the thing. There are sixty

full-page coloured illustrations, and if in some few the colouring is somewhat garish, yet by far the greater number are admirably served by the process of reproduction. Some of the atmospheric effects employed give a wonderful charm to familiar scenes, foremost among which may be mentioned the river, as seen from the Tower Bridge, gleaming in a pink afterglow, and the 'Upper Pool,' which shows St. Paul's, the City spires, and the masts of shipping silhouetted against a crimson sunset. Lower down the river the subjects are less noble, and the haze of London is not available, but the simpler studies have their own charm. Quaint out-of-the-way spots that cannot be reached save by water, invigorating studies of wind against tide, memories of sweltering calm, and sketches of shipping and craft, men-of-war, training ships, steamers, tugs, timbermen, coasters, barges—all are here. But we find no bawleys, though in the book we hear so much of them. If we were asked to suggest subjects for two more pictures, the demand would be for a nearer view of the College at Greenwich, and for a glimpse of Leigh with its innumerable bawleys.

Franciscan Legends in Italian Art: Pictures in Italian Churches and Galleries. By Emma Gurney Salter. (Dent & Co.)—This little book is a very valuable manual of those pictures of Italy, especially of Central Italy, which are likely to appeal to the ever-growing class of those interested in St. Francis and his followers. The author gives an account of the saint and his portraits, discussing all the thirteenth-century representations of him known. None of them has any claim to be considered a portrait in the modern sense of the word, and all of them have been too much "restored" to give us grounds for anything more than the merest guess at their original appearance. In turn the pictures illustrating the legend of St. Francis, and those in the Upper and the Lower Church at Assisi, are described, and from them the author turns to the stories of the Franciscan saints and the pictures founded on them. In discussing St. Clare, and giving pictures of her in youth and age, the author does not seem to allude to the fact that we have an unquestionable check on them, as her body is intact and the shape of her face absolutely preserved. The statement (p. 191) that nothing can be seen of the frescoes at Santa Chiara, Assisi, is far too strong. Though but two of them remain, and these in fragments, the one which shows the ladies of Assisi bearing St. Clare to the grave is of extraordinary interest and beauty. The 'Practical Hints for the Traveller' will be found trustworthy, and the table of painters useful. The illustrations are satisfactory, if rather comprehensive in point of style. The directions as to the exact position of the pictures in the churches and galleries form a valuable addition to the story. But to give as history at this time of day the statement that Francis returned from the East in consequence "of the innovations that his Vicar, Elias, was attempting to introduce in his absence," is to abuse the licence allowed to popular works on art, the last refuge of obsolete inaccuracies.

Les Caricatures de Puvis de Chavannes. Préface de Marcelle Adam. (Paris, Delagrave.)—"Quand un peintre a de l'esprit il fait forcément de la caricature," Mlle. Adam quotes from a friend, and so it happens that Puvis has left behind him a number of drawings which at first sight might surprise, and even shock, those who have built up from his paintings the idea of a sedate, immovable Olympian figure, and have failed to imagine that after all Puvis himself was a real man—a man, too, of a

playful and almost childlike gaiety of humour. There are, indeed, many stories (and Mlle. Marcelle Adam gives some charming ones) which exhibit this side of his character; but we doubt whether the ordinary English spectator would gather precisely that from a study of these drawings any more than from his serene and stately compositions. For in fact these caricatures are more fantastic than amusing; but they are not without a terrible side. Such drawings as the 'Bœuf Boucher,' sitting with bloodstained apron beside his stall hung with human carcasses, is treated with more of the grim satire of mediæval humour than with modern gaiety. The *macabre*, indeed, is a frequent element in these fantasies, and it is among them—in such drawings as that of the clawed and taloned monster with a death's head dancing to the sounds of a viol made of a woman's body—that the intensity of his vision is most manifest. There are, of course, many drawings that deal with actualities, but these are less intelligible to the uninitiated than his wilder freaks of invention. A few—such as the old gentleman disturbed in his bath, "Oh, ça qu'est-ce donc encore, je n'ai pas sommeil," with the look of a sour and irritable bourgeois whose comforts are his only happiness—are subtle and delightful; but on the whole they scarcely rank for psychological acumen with the great designs of Daumier, with which, owing to a certain similarity of style, one inevitably compares them. The contrasts of type are more obvious, the situations more overcharged, and with much playfulness and occasional wit there is little of the humanity which makes Daumier's humour sympathetic even when his satire is most bitter.

There can be no doubt of the mastery of line, the sense of beauty and style which pervades even the slightest of these toys of idle moments; and altogether the book affords a most interesting, if somewhat unexpected side-light upon the character of one of the greatest creative geniuses of our age. We ought, perhaps, to say that the book has been edited without passing the censorship of the British matron.

Three recent parts of *Hirth's Formen-schatz* are before us. They maintain the varied interest and the excellent workmanship which have always distinguished these plates, though, as usual, the *objets d'art* and architecture are both better reproduced and more interesting than the pictures. Indeed, we think that it would be well to avoid such pictures as the Van der Capelle and the Turner, which lose most of their charm in a half-tone reproduction. If their place were taken by some of the earlier and less-known primitives, the collection would appeal more decidedly to lovers of art. Among the best things we may note two enamelled silver beakers from Vienna, of fifteenth-century Burgundian workmanship; two splendid sculptures in the style of Giovanni di Balduccio, from the Museo Archeologico in Milan; a very ornate Gothic window by Pietro da Como; and a very early German ivory comb, from the Kunstgewerbe Museum at Cologne. A fine ceiling decoration, from the Ducal Palace at Mantua, in the legend of which "Kasset-tendecke" is amusingly translated "cover of a cash-box"; and a charmingly naive Austrian sculpture of the fifteenth century, representing 'Youth and Age,' which is one of the treasures of the Kunsthistorische Sammlung in Vienna, also deserve mention.

The Care of Ancient Monuments. By G. Baldwin Brown. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Prof. Baldwin Brown has accomplished a useful work in giving a detailed

account of the legislative and other measures adopted in European countries for protecting ancient monuments and objects and scenes of natural beauty, and also for preserving the aspect of historical cities. To these particulars he has added a chapter on non-European lands of ancient renown, such as India and Egypt, which are now in the main under European control. This chapter might with advantage have been extended; it would, for instance, have been of particular interest to set out native action in this direction in Japan and even in China. Nor is it easy to understand why the United States have been excluded from such a work as this, save for a few brief and unsatisfactory paragraphs. The plea for this omission, namely, that it would involve "great and undue extension of the limits of the work," is somewhat curious, as the book contains only 250 pages. Had the writer confined himself to monuments, under the usual application of the term to the works of man, and left the question of the preservation of natural beauties, such as Burnham Beeches or the Yellowstone Park, for separate treatment, the result would probably have been better. Nevertheless it is a decided advantage to possess a book of this kind for ready reference, and its publication may result in quickening the English pulse towards further legislation.

A main "source" for the subject is a Blue Book issued in 1897, which contained reports from our different consulates as to the statutory provisions existing in foreign countries for the preservation of historical buildings. In the same year further particulars were published by the National Trust as to places of natural beauty. A third mine of information, here freely cited, is the report of the Monument Congress held at Berlin in 1900.

There is far less security for historical monuments provided by direct legislative action in Great Britain and Ireland than in several continental countries. The first Ancient Monuments Protection Act was passed in 1882, but it was much emasculated, owing to exaggerated views of the rights of private property, before it was suffered to pass into law. This Act was amended in 1900, so as to give certain local powers to County Councils. The first of these two Acts provided for the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments. This post was accepted by General Pitt Rivers, an admirable choice. The General at first spent far more than his official salary in travelling and causing the various prehistoric monuments scheduled under the Act to be carefully surveyed. But his original enthusiasm evaporated under many rebuffs, as the Act was almost purely permissive in character. Finding he could effect so little good under its provisions, he resigned, but was persuaded to retain the nominal or honorary title of Inspector, though for the last ten or twelve years of his life he neither did any work nor drew any salary. At his death in 1900 the Government took so little interest in the matter that the inspectorship was allowed to drop. It is not a little singular that Prof. Baldwin Brown has not a word to say about General Pitt Rivers and his action and disappointments, and his plain statements as to the inadequacy of the Act; he contents himself with the simple record of his appointment and his death.

The admirable action of the London County Council with regard to the limited powers it possesses under the 1900 Act, and under the clause of its General Powers Act of 1898, which enabled it recently to purchase a famous old house in Fleet Street and preserve

it as an historical monument, is deservedly praised in this volume. It is also shown that other County Councils are awake to their powers and duties, and the action of Northamptonshire with regard to the Queen Eleanor crosses is specially mentioned. The earlier joint action of the Welsh County Councils in this direction, which much gratified General Pitt Rivers towards the close of his life, might also with advantage have been cited.

The author has done well to draw attention to a few cases of authorized local by-laws and regulations whereby the upkeep of certain ancient structures has been secured. Thus the Corporation of Chester can now prevent any new buildings or erections being placed so as to abut against the ancient city walls; it might have been added that this is but a mild kind of reversion to the extensive powers that the local authorities of all our walled towns possessed in the Middle Ages. Other cities and towns would do well to follow Chester. As it is, when our corporations possess historical monuments of first importance absolutely in their own hands, they are often the very persons who set an example of bad treatment. Such is the case at Canterbury, where the fine Norman castle keep is used as a coal depot!

THIRTEEN WOMEN ARTISTS: TOWN AND COUNTRY, BY PATIENCE BISHOPP.

THE visitor to the minor exhibitions that succeed one another so plentifully in Bond Street can hardly fail to be struck with one fact—and though it is very noticeable in the works of the fourteen lady artists at the Doré Gallery now under consideration, it must in fairness be admitted it would probably be just as noticeable in similar exhibitions by men—the fact, namely, that the desire to avoid the commonplace has no effect whatever in stimulating original research. In comparison with the painters of older fashion, artists are now very keen on giving their work some peculiarity that will make it distinguishable; but they hardly ever find suggestions for such trademarks outside the works of other people. Moreover, we seem to remember a day when even imitation had a saving grace—when the lesser artist struggled painfully along the path over which his admired master more nimbly preceded him. Nowadays there are still some signs of effort in the upper ranks of the profession, but in the lower we find men using the example of others almost exclusively as a means of evading difficulties, turning out always a sloppier and more confident version of the type of art they have chosen as a pattern.

In the present exhibition we have, as usual, this sense not merely of repetition, but of disrespectful repetition—an imitation anything but flattering to its subject, inasmuch as it implies that his work is not even worth the trouble he had to take to produce it. Miss Sybil Dowie, for example, does not compliment Mr. Arthur Hacker by the casual ease with which she thinks to do a portrait in his manner. Miss Florence White treats Mr. Ralph Peacock with greater consideration. She almost wins your respect by getting into difficulties. Elsewhere in the room imitation is none the less evident for being more composite, Miss Syers being perhaps the greatest offender. She seems to follow other painters as a timid foxhunter might follow

any one who knew a gap in the hedge; and how far you may thus get from the true line of the trail may be imagined. One painter will teach you how to evade drawing, another how to produce something roughly taking without any delicate handling of the pigment; a third suggests that close truth to the tone or colour of nature is not necessary to pictorial effect. There ensues a kind of cross between the hangers-on of the later Dutch school of landscape painting and the trick of hand of Mr. Van Hier, the very ideal, in fact, of the clumsier side of the art of fudge.

Miss James, imitative as the rest, shows the best work on the whole, having chosen as her model some painter of the character, say, of M. Dumoulin, of the Champ de Mars Salon, whose cast-iron science of colour reflection will bear the dilution of a rather easy imitation. There is less bite and go in her work than in that of M. Dumoulin, but she never does such ugly things as he does at his worst, though with her also taste for colour lags behind knowledge of natural effect. You see in her *Courtyard at Toledo* how this theory of coloured reflections bullies the subject into a rather sugary and cloying iridescence. Her eyes would have told her that the mass of shadow was really milder, simpler, more neutral. The same difficulty runs through all her work. She has realized the variously coloured lights that surfaces have to reflect—has realized less how much these surfaces vary, from texture, colour, or position, in their power of reflecting such colour. Hence she succeeds best in a slight sketch when she has just time to note how far her eyes tell her what her theories expect them to tell, not time enough to wrestle unaided with the unexpected—succeeds best, too, in the brilliantly lighted South, where reflection is pushed to its highest pitch and Nature is most nearly what these theories would have her be. The larger figure picture shows that with a subject indoors that can be approached more at leisure Miss James emerges less triumphantly from Nature's more searching cross-examination, and produces something quite commonplace. Still, on the whole, she is by far the most interesting exhibitor, and in such a sketch as the *Botanical Gardens, Madrid*, where for once a deeper band of shadow gives the eye a little welcome repose, offers a bright and tolerably truthful record of Southern sunshine. It is much to be preferred to such apparently more harmonious work as Miss Janet Fisher's *Florence*. This is exactly what the "artistic" photographer will do as soon as some chromatic process gives him the necessary freedom to "fake" a little. Then, it may be hoped, the dealer will be driven to seek for work in which nature is approached or paint handled in a more scholarly and independent fashion.

SALES.

THE collection of the late Mr. J. Russell Buckler, sold by Messrs. Christie on the 10th inst., was noteworthy for the large number of pictures by H. Fantin-Latour: Flowers in a Bowl, 241*l.*; Dahlias, 220*l.*; Daffodil, Jonquils, and Tulip in a Glass Bowl, 189*l.*; Carnations, 189*l.*; Fruit and Still Life on a Table, 152*l.*; White Roses in a Glass Vase, 178*l.*; Roses and Lilies in a Glass Bowl, 215*l.*; Roses, 168*l.*; White Stock and Iris, 157*l.*; A Basket of Grapes and an Apple, 168*l.*; Pink Roses in a Vase, 257*l.*; A Bunch of Flowers in a Vase, 231*l.*; Autumn, 168*l.*; Spirea, 136*l.*; Spring Flowers, 115*l.*; A Bowl of Roses, 152*l.*; The Bathers, 152*l.*; White Pinks, 131*l.*; Flowers in a Glass, 183*l.*; Marshal Niel Roses, 273*l.*; Solitude, 157*l.*; Peaches and a Rose, 157*l.*; Flowers in a Glass Bottle, 110*l.*; The Bather, 126*l.*; Roses, 120*l.*; L'Atelier de

Manet, 168*l.*; Asters and Dahlias, 110*l.*; An Angel with a Wreath, 120*l.*; Tannhäuser, 103*l.*; Roses in a Blue Vase, 110*l.*; J. Van Goyen, A Town on a River, 105*l.*; Romney, Portrait of a Young Girl, 131*l.*

Mr. Buckler's etchings and engravings were sold on the 12th and 13th inst.: The Quiet Hour, by Axel H. Haig, 24*l.*; The Interior of Burgos Cathedral, by the same, 45*l.*; Mont St. Michel, by the same, 43*l.*; After Romney: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, by Appleton, 43*l.*; After Meissonier: Le Guide, by A. Jacquet, 27*l.*; Le Voyageur, by A. Boulard, 27*l.*; Piquet, by the same, 31*l.*; The Sign-Painter, by A. Jacquet, 31*l.*; The Sergeant's Portrait, by the same, 32*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 31*l.*; Les Renseignements, by A. Jacquet, 32*l.*; 1806, by the same, 64*l.*; 1807, by the same, 99*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

MESSRS. CHENIL, at their gallery by the Town Hall, Chelsea, hold next Thursday a press view of paintings of 'Scenes in Spain,' by Mr. Trevor Haddon, who is a pupil of the Herkomer School at Bushey.

MR. FRANZ HANFSTAENGL has open an exhibition of 'Colour Engravings' at 16, Pall Mall East.

THE Fine-Art Society are showing 'With Horse and Hound,' hunting sketches by Mr. R. H. Buxton.

MESSRS. H. GRAVES & Co. hold a private view to-day, at 6, Pall Mall, of paintings in oil of animal subjects, including horses, mountain and moorland ponies, dogs, cats, &c.

ON Wednesday last the National Art-Collections Fund handed over to the Trustees of the National Gallery the 'Venus and Cupid' of Velasquez, as a gift to the nation, and it has been placed in the room devoted to the Spanish School.

DURING the fortnight it was on exhibition in Edinburgh this much-discussed picture was visited by about 20,000 people; and a lecture on Velasquez, with special reference to the 'Venus,' by Prof. Baldwin Brown, was listened to by a crowded audience. An excellent suggestion has been made that the Council of the Royal Scottish Academy should give the public an opportunity of seeing in the gallery on the same screen the splendid copy by Etty of the Titian 'Venus' which hangs in the Academy Library, so that they might compare the work of the Venetian with that of the Spanish artist.

At a general assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists the following were elected Members: Messrs. Arthur Ellis, W. E. Riley, Geoffrey Strahan, Frank Swinstead, P. T. Gilchrist, and Miss Dorothea Sharp.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of M. Jean Desbrosses, the well-known landscape painter, President of the Société des Peintres de Montagne and a member of the Société des Artistes Français. Desbrosses was born in Paris on May 28th, 1835, the son of an artisan, received encouragement from Chintreuil, a friend of his father, and studied under Ary Scheffer. After some years of poverty, he secured admission to the Salon. His first work, 'Porteuses d'Herbes,' was exhibited there in 1861, and was purchased by the State. In succeeding Salons he exhibited 'Dans la Montagne,' now in the Valenciennes Museum; 'Le Lac Chambon,' now at Lille; 'La Montée du Petit Saint-Bernard,' which obtained a medal, and is now in the Luxembourg; and 'Le Mont Dore,' for which he received a second-class medal, and which is now at the Clermont Museum. Desbrosses organized at Pont-de-Vaux, the native town of his old master and

friend Chintreuil, a museum of which he was keeper. His landscapes were more remarkable for their painstaking accuracy than for poetic feeling. He himself was throughout his life a Bohemian of the Murger type.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert. Mr. Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert.

M. ÉDOUARD COLONNE was conductor of the eighth Symphony Concert last Thursday week, in place of Herr Ernst von Schuch, who had been announced, but who was prevented from fulfilling his engagement, his services at Dresden being required in connexion with a State concert. M. Colonne is an admirable interpreter of Berlioz, and the 'Carnaval Romain' Overture was rendered with great spirit. The performance of Schumann's 'Manfred' Overture was good; but though the music is well in keeping with the restless mind of Manfred which it is supposed to depict, it does not make so strong an appeal as one would expect. This may be owing in some degree to the orchestration; anyhow, this overture would be more impressive if actually given as prelude to the play itself. The incidental music, from which three numbers were selected, would also gain if heard in connexion with the drama; of themselves, though beautiful, they are too slight. The fine playing of Mr. J. L. Fonteyne on the cor Anglais in the 'Ranz des Vaches' deserves record. The Paris version of the Overture and Venusberg music from 'Tannhäuser' was performed, but the one did not "merge" into the other: M. Colonne brought the overture to an end, and then made a break. The reading of the music was French; there was plenty of life, but the subtle touches to which Dr. Richter has accustomed us were lacking. The concert ended with the Tchaikowsky Symphony, No. 4, in which the Andantino was given with great charm, and the piquant Scherzo with rare crispness. M. Colonne was received with great warmth.

The next concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, on March 26th, will be under the direction of Dr. Richter. As the date is the anniversary of Beethoven's death, that composer might surely have been represented by a more important work than the 'Coriolan' Overture.

Mr. Charles Williams gave his second orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The programme commenced with some clever Variations on a Swedish Air by Mr. William Y. Hurlstone, who won a Composition Scholarship at the Royal College of Music, and studied there until 1898. This work was produced at Mr. E. Palmer's Patron's Fund Concert in May, 1904, when its merits were duly acknowledged in these columns; but we still think that a careful application of the pruning-knife would be an advantage. Mr. Arthur Williams, a 'cellist who plays with skill and taste, performed the solo

part of Dvorák's Concerto in B minor, Op. 104. The slow middle movement is in the composer's happiest vein, and there are some good things in the Finale; but the opening Allegro is not inspired, while in the 'cello part there is not very thankful work for the soloist. The programme ended with Brahms's Fourth Symphony.

Musical Gossip.

MISCHA ELMAN, the Russian boy violinist, after a successful tour on the Continent, appeared at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon. The principal work in the programme was Mendelssohn's Concerto, which was interpreted by the youthful violinist with complete technical facility, while his command of varied expression was, as usual, remarkable. His resourcefulness and verve were also exhibited in a marked manner during his performance of Wieniawski's fantasia on 'Faust.' At the final concert, on March 31st, with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. W. Hedgcock, and the Crystal Palace choir, the programme will include works by three British composers, Messrs. Hamish MacCunn, Edward German, and Frederick Cliffe, and 'Suite Algérienne,' by M. Saint-Saëns.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR's continuation (Part III.) of 'The Apostles' will be produced at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival in October. The scheme also includes a setting of FitzGerald's translation of the 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam; four dramatic ballads for chorus and orchestra by Mr. Josef Holbrooke; and an orchestral composition by Mr. Percy Pitt. The programmes will include 'Elijah,' 'The Messiah,' and Beethoven's Mass in D.

THE Triennial Handel Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace in June: the grand rehearsal on the 23rd; 'The Messiah' on the 25th; a selection from 'Israel in Egypt' and a miscellaneous selection on the 28th; and 'Judas Maccabæus' on the 30th. The solo vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani and Clara Butt, the Misses Perceval Allen and Agnes Nicholls, and Messrs. Ben Davies, Charles Saunders, Watkin Mills, Kennerley Rumford, Robert Radford, and Santley. Dr. Frederic Cowen will be the conductor. Miss Muriel Foster was announced, but we understand that through ill-health she will not be able to appear.

THE spring series of Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts commences this afternoon, when Herr Buhlig will be heard in Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. Mlle. Renée Chemet, a new violinist, will appear on March 31st, and Herr Kreisler on April 24th. On May 3rd Herr Richard Strauss will conduct his 'Don Quixote,' also Salome's dance from his opera recently produced at Dresden—the only excerpt, as we remarked in our notice of the opera, which would bear transplantation to the concert-room. The programme of the final concert (May 10th), with the exception of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, played by Mr. Harold Bauer, will be devoted to Wagner.

MR. GEORGE H. CLUTSAM's opera 'Die Narrenkappe' was produced last week at the Leipzig municipal theatre, and favourably received. Another opera by a British composer, Miss Ethel Smyth's 'Les Naufrageurs,' is announced for production there in the autumn.

NEXT Tuesday the Rev. G. R. Woodward will read a paper at the Musical Association, Messrs. Broadwood's, at 5.15 p.m., on 'German Hymnody from the Twelfth to the Middle of the Seventeenth Century.'

LAST Monday Sir August Manns entered on his 82nd year, while to-day Señor Manuel Garcia enters on his 102nd year. New men, new orchestras, have sprung up, but the services which Sir August Manns rendered to music for over forty years by the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will ever be gratefully remembered. We wish him long continuance of the good health which enables him still to take an interest in new works and new conductors. And we offer hearty congratulations to Señor Garcia, who also enjoys good health, and not only has "that which should accompany old age," viz., honour, love, and troops of friends, but was recently seen at a musical function.

CARL GOLDMARK is said to have just completed an opera entitled 'Caliban,' the libretto, of course, based on Shakspeare's 'Tempest.'—Siegfried Wagner is also said to have put the last touches to a new opera entitled 'Sternengebot,' which will be his fifth work for the stage.

HERR ARTHUR NIKISCH has resigned the direction of the Leipzig municipal theatre. He entered upon his duties only a year ago, but his engagements at Leipzig and Berlin are numerous, and for the sake of his health he has wisely withdrawn from one of the most onerous.

THE principal rôles in 'Ariane,' the new opera by M. Massenet, libretto by M. Catulle Mendès, will be taken by Mlle. Bréval, Grandjean, and Arbell and MM. Muratore and Delmas. This work is to be produced at the Paris Opéra Comique next November.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MONDAY—FRIDAY. Creators' Band, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Musical Society, Wednesday and Friday, 8, Matinee, 2, Queen's Hall.
- MON. Emil Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Nora Clench Quartet, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
- TUES. Subscription Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
- Dr. Theo Lichhammer's Song Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
- Miss Ada Thomas and Herr Hans Neumann's Sonata Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- WED. Madame Frickmann's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- Miss Ella Wagner's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- THURS. Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
- Royal Choral Society ('The Dream'), 8, Albert Hall.
- Miss Hallam and Mr. York Bowen's Dramatic and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
- FRI. Mr. Cyril Scott's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- SAT. London Trio, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
- Popular Concerts for Children and Young Students, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 8.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

MOLIÈRE AND THE FRENCH STAGE.

The Life of Molière. By Henry M. Trollope. (Constable & Co.)

A History of Theatrical Art. By Karl Mantzius. Authorized Translation by Louise von Cossel.—Vol. IV. *Molière and his Times.* (Duckworth & Co.)

Molière et le Théâtre Espagnol. Par E. Martinenche. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

SIX years after the death at Stratford-on-Avon of William Shakspeare, Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière saw the light in the Rue Saint-Honoré in Paris. The career of each extended over a little more than half a century, and the period covered by their joint lives, 1604-1673, is that of the growth and highest develop-

ment of the drama and the organization of the stage. So much that is kindred and all but identical attaches to the experiences of the two actor-dramatists that, were not circumstances and conditions prohibitive of such indulgence, the temptation to use them for purposes of comparison or contrast would be all but irresistible. Around both Shakspeare and Molière meanwhile has grown a literature so immense, so varied, and so polyglot that it is a matter for surprise that much mystery still attaches to both. What is most remarkable is that the fog enveloping the ante-Molière stage is more dense than that over the pre-Shakspearean. At first glance things might appear to be otherwise. While, in connexion with the English stage, we have few dates until we come, in Restoration days, upon the sprightly, if often egregious comments of Pepys, in regard to that of France we have a chronicle of a kind extending back as far as the year 1200. In the 'Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire du Théâtre Français,' of Hippolyte Lucas, vol. iii. pp. 265 *et seq.*, is supplied a list of some hundreds of pieces, with their years of production, previous to the appearance in October, 1658, of Molière from the country, with a nominal, but never paid pension of five hundred francs from, Monsieur le Frère du Roi for each member of a company which the prince allowed to bear his name. After the period of *mystères*, *moralités*, farces, *soies*, &c., most of the pieces indicated consist of tragedies and tragi-comedies by writers such as Hardy, Garnier, Montchrestien, Mellin de Saint-Gelais, &c., The word "comédie" sometimes appears in senses in which it is no longer used. From Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre, we have in 1545 'La Comédie de la Nativité de Jésus-Christ' and 'La Comédie de l'Adoration des trois Rois à Jésus Christ.' 'Les Esbahis' of Jacques Grévin, February 16th, 1560, has a title that promises true comedy, and other works of Jodelle and Jean de la Taille precede the well-known comedies, collected and accessible, of Larivey; but it is not until 'Les Déguisez' of Jean Godard, 1594, drawn from 'I Suppositi' of Ariosto, that we hear of a comedy in five acts and in verse. Authorities are, indeed, not wanting who postpone until the appearance, in 1629, of 'Mélite; ou, les Fausses Lettres,' of Pierre Corneille, the complete development of comedy, and until that, in 1642, of 'Le Menteur' of the same author, its attainment of full proportions. By just twenty years the latter piece anticipated the production (December 26th, 1662) of 'L'École des Femmes,' in which Molière revealed himself in his full dimensions.

Molière's country experiences at an earlier date exercised no strong influence on the Parisian stage, and, interesting though they be, reveal little that is not to be found in 'Le Romant Comique' of Scarron, the adventures in which are, indeed, held in some quarters to have been founded on those of the troupe of Molière. The history of the various Paris theatres is, meanwhile, confused and difficult to

follow. The influence of the Frères de la Passion over the Théâtre de l'Hôtel de Bourgogne, and thence over the stage in general, seems to have been in the main deleterious; while the best way of evading the difficulties connected with the Théâtre du Marais appears to be to accept the suggestion of Victor Fournel, in 'Les Contemporains de Molière,' that not only did many companies hold possession of the Théâtre du Marais when once it was established, but also many different edifices bore in turns this appellation. The unpopularity of the London theatres seems to have been shared by those of Paris, and in a "Remonstrance" of 1588 the king (Henri III.) is told that the "ordure" at the Hôtel de Bourgogne of the Confrères de la Passion de J. C. is maintained by his permission. In language that Prynne might subsequently have copied, it is said:—

"Il n'y a farce qui ne soit orde, sale et vilaine, au scandale de la jeunesse qui y assiste, laquelle avale à long trait ce venin et ce poison, qui se couve en sa poitrine, et en peu de temps opère les effets que chacun sait. Par ce moyen Dieu est grandement offensé, tant en ladite transgression des fêtes que par les sudsits blasphèmes, jeux, et impudicités qui s'y commettent."—Rigal, 'Le Théâtre Français avant la Période Classique,' p. 43.

Of the three books before us dealing with Molière, his predecessors, contemporaries, opponents, and allies, that of Mr. Trollope is likely to prove the most important and authoritative, though scarcely, perhaps, the most popular. Derived to a great extent from original documents, some of them only rendered accessible in recent days, it is a model of cautious erudition and sound criticism—of all, indeed, that constitutes an orthodox biography. With Molière, as with Shakespeare, there are points over which—on ethical grounds or out of respect—it is convenient to slur. What self-respecting Shakespearean biographer will hear of such matters as stealing or shooting the king's deer, playing pranks upon amorous and irate associates, fathering the children of Oxford innkeepers, or other things a waggish gossip such as Aubrey loves to collect? In the case of a Frenchman there is no need for an overwhelming amount of discretion. We will only say, accordingly, that Mr. Trollope is "on the side of the angels." He disputes—as do some, though not all recent writers on the subject—the compromising parentage long assigned to Armande Béjart, subsequently wife of Molière, and sees in her the Mlle. Menou who at the age of ten played in Lyons the part of Ephyre in Corneille's 'Andromède,' and does not rebut the theory which assigns her tuition at that tender age to her future husband. He finds, moreover, no absolute impossibility in the legend of the suicide contemplated, under vinous influences, by Boileau, Lulli, Chapelle, and a couple of other friends of Molière while on a visit to the dramatist at Auteuil. Here, we venture to suggest, is a species of link with Shakespeare, whose reported death at Stratford as the result of a carouse with Ben Jonson and Drayton

is received by his biographers with pious incredulity.

In the opening chapter, on French comedy before Molière, Mr. Trollope sums up what has been said by the best authorities, and asserts that before the 'Eugène; ou, le Rencontre,' of Jodelle (1552) the word "comedy" was seldom used in France. It is, indeed, only to be found in connexion with the pious and edifying works of Marguerite, Reine de Navarre, to which we have previously referred, and these, though called "comedies," are also called "pièces dramatiques dans le genre des mystères." Though not so named, however, the anonymous farce of 'Pathelin,' which is at least a quarter of a century earlier, may almost be regarded as the first French comedy. The progress of comedy from Pierre Larivey to Pierre Corneille is well sketched.

The life of Molière is told at considerable length, occupying, independently of the introductory portion, over five hundred pages. A large proportion of this space is taken up with the analysis and criticism of the plays. A good account is given of the wandering of the troupe of Molière, though it is only after the establishment of the Illustre Théâtre that the literary claims of the work become assertive. In connexion with the liaison between Molière and Mlle. de Brie our author is most apologetic; the relations of the dramatist with Mlle. de Molière are treated with a fair amount of breadth; the domestic conditions attendant upon or antecedent to the production of 'Le Misanthrope' are shown, but the fact that the play, though one of the finest of comedies, is also a tragedy, has to be gathered or inferred. Other matters are capably discussed or well presented, and the work is the best contribution that has been made by an Englishman to a knowledge of the French stage or the period discussed. Two of the four portraits of Molière by his friend Mignard are supplied. One from the Condé Museum, which serves as frontispiece, is known as the Chantilly portrait; the second shows the dramatist at the period of the production of 'Le Misanthrope.'

Karl Mantzius's volume, which puts in no claim to be regarded as a biography, properly so called, of Molière, constitutes the fourth volume of his 'History of Theatrical Art,' and is to be read with special regard to the second section of that ingenious and important work. It is well and abundantly illustrated, written with spirit and vivacity, and serves better than almost any existing work to convey to the general reader an idea of the French stage during the most brilliant, and to a certain extent the most obscure, portion of its annals. At the close of the sixteenth century Paris, as Mantzius asserts, possessed but one poor playhouse, with a class of actors hardly superior to jugglers, when London had six permanent theatres and a dramatic literature which in power and splendour has never been equalled; while Italy was overrunning civilized Europe with well-trained companies, and while, it might be added, Spain was filling the

world with romantic fable. To the oppressive influence of what are called the "Passion-Brothers" is attributed the degraded condition of theatrical art. It was long before French comedians could stand comparison with the Italian companies brought over by the influence of the queens of Medicean race. The history of the French stage merges in that of the Italian companies and the Théâtre de la Foire. It seems probable that, *pitres* though they were, Gros Guillaume, Gaultier Garguille, Deslauriers, otherwise Bruscambille, and the rest who joined the company of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, developed into genuine actors. Their influence and that of the actors of the Commedia dell'Arte is traceable in Molière. So late as the time of Henri Quatre, however, the French actors were "a flock of impecunious jugglers, who lived by their wits," while "their women lived in the greatest licentiousness," and "were common property, even among the members of the company to which they did not belong." This is probable enough, though the pictures of life of the sort depend greatly upon Tallemand des Réaux, a chronicler more vivacious than trustworthy. Of the struggles against this state of affairs, of the influence of Richelieu, and of the establishment of the Illustre Théâtre an account, at once popular and adequate, is supplied, accompanied with illustrations hardly the less valuable for being accessible in publications known to the student. Into the question as to the relationship between Molière's wife and his supposed mistress no serious inquiry is made, though Mantzius, in common with M. Moland and M. Larroumet, regards the relation of Madeleine to Armande as sororal rather than maternal. In most matters connected with Molière the work is judicious and trustworthy; while as regards the conditions of the stage during its emergence from Cimmerian darkness into twilight, and ultimately into light, it is the best, most instructive, and most helpful within reach of the English reader.

On the influence at the outset of the Italian stage upon the French a library exists. The two are, indeed, to use a phrase of Sir Philip Sidney, "interchangeably reflected." That exercised upon the French stage by the Spanish is less strong and direct, but everywhere perceptible. M. Martinenche, a disciple of M. Brunetière, in a previous volume, 'La Comedia [sic] Espagnole en France de Hardy à Racine,' dealt with Spanish influence upon French tragedy. He now shows that upon classic comedy. That Molière knew Spanish, and that he wrote it, is conceivable. Indebtedness to Spanish sources is more easily discovered in Thomas Corneille and Scarron, especially in the use of the *figurons*. In ascribing to Spanish influences the recovery of children who have been carried off by pirates it would be safer to seek the source in Greek comedy as interpreted through the Latin. So early as in 'Le Dépit Amoureux' M. Martinenche suspects obligation to 'El Perro del Hortelano' of Lope de Vega. The subject of *préciosité*

in Molière and others springs probably from Gongorism in Spain, which corresponded to Marinism in Italy to some extent and to Euphuism in England. The subject is too wide to be opened at the end of an article, and M. Martineche's interesting book must simply be commended as containing, in addition to the conjecture inseparable from work on the origins of the drama, much solid information and valuable suggestion.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS,' produced on Saturday last by Miss Jessie Millward at the Scala Theatre, is the work of Mr. Stanislaus Stange, and reaches England with something of a reputation from America. The promise held out by a title which is a translation of that of one of the best-known pieces of Molière is not fulfilled, and the whole, though aiming at the grand manner in comedy, develops into farce. Miss Millward enacts the heroine, Lady Manners, whose experiments with a rakish and an extravagant husband subject her to some unjust and injurious suspicions. Mr. Frank Cooper plays the husband in question. Much laughter is inspired in the public, but the artistic claims of the work are insignificant.

An experiment in gloom was made at the Savoy by Miss Gertrude Kingston by the production at an afternoon representation of two one-act tragedies. 'Paris and Enone,' by Mr. Laurence Binyon, is a dull and dramatically uninspired story, written in careful verse, but hardly justifying its departure from classic treatment. 'The Friend in the Garden,' by Mr. E. F. Benson, is alike mournful and undramatic, and failed to impress greatly, though Miss Ethel Wynne Matthison was seen to advantage as the "friend," who is Death. Mr. George Bernard Shaw's 'How He Lied to her Husband' was revived, with Mr. Granville Barker as the lover and Miss Kingston as the wife.

THE New Stage Club announce that a translation of 'La Révolte,' a play produced in 1879 by Villiers de l'Isle Adam, an early and important figure among the French Symbolists, and 'The Fool of the World,' a morality play by Mr. Arthur Symonds, will be performed on Thursday, April 5th, and the afternoon of Saturday, April 7th, at the Bijou Theatre, Victoria Hall, which is in Archer Street, Westbourne Grove. Mr. Symonds's play, as yet unpublished, is his first serious bid for dramatic honours.

It will probably be about Easter that Miss Lena Ashwell will open the Savoy Theatre with a new comedy by Miss Clotilde Graves, entitled 'The Bond of Ninon.' The heroine of this, the famous Ninon de l'Enclos, will be played by Miss Ashwell, other characters in the piece (the action of which passes in 1662) including Louis XIV.

On the afternoon of the 24th prox. 'Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden,' by Messrs. Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, will be revived at the Court Theatre, with Mr. Graham Browne as Pierrot, and Miss Dorothy Minto as Prunella.

In the production at the Lyric on the 31st inst. of the adaptation of 'Jeunesse,' Mr. H. B. Irving as Roger Dautran will be supported by Miss Marion Terry as Madame

Dautran, and by Miss Dorothea Baird as Mauricette.

THE return to the stage of Mr. George Grossmith is announced.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY's rendering of the 'Electra' of Sophocles took its place on Monday for a couple of weeks in the regular bill at the Court Theatre. Mr. Henry Ainley now plays Orestes, the piece finding in other respects the same interpreters as before.

SCHILLER's 'Maria Stuart' was given at the Great Queen Street Theatre on Friday and Saturday during last week. This piece, which has more than once been seen in London, was first produced at Weimar in 1800 by Schiller and Goethe.

ERRATA.—P. 205, col. 2, line 12 from bottom, for 1574 read 1594; line 6 from bottom, for "quarto" read folio.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. H.—W. M.—W. F. S.—J. H. R.—M. S.—A. H.—Received.

J. R. (Madrid).—Regret impossible.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

THE ATHENÆUM.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

5 Lines of Pearl..	..	..	..	..	6 s. d.
75 (Half-Column) ..	..	..	..	..	1 16 0
A Column .. ..	..	..	..	..	3 3 0
A Page .. ..	..	..	..	..	9 9 0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s., and 3d. per line of Pearl type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

Advertisements across Two Columns, one-third extra beyond the space occupied, the first charge being 30s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 12s. 6d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 10s.; for Twelve Months, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	Page
BAGSTER & SONS..	343
BELL & SONS ..	340
CATALOGUES ..	314
DENT & Co. ..	315
DUCKWORTH & Co. ..	341
EDUCATIONAL ..	313
EXHIBITIONS ..	313
HURST & BLACKETT ..	318
INSURANCE COMPANIES..	343
LONGMANS & Co. ..	316
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co. ..	343
MACMILLAN & Co. ..	316, 318
MAGAZINES, &c. ..	316
METHUEN & Co. ..	317
MISCELLANEOUS ..	313
MUDIE'S LIBRARY ..	314
NEWSPAPER AGENTS ..	314
NOTES AND QUERIES ..	342
NUTT ..	316
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS ..	313
SALES BY AUCTION ..	314
SITUATIONS VACANT ..	313
SITUATIONS WANTED ..	313
SMITH, ELDER & Co. ..	344
SOCIETIES ..	313
TYPE-WRITERS ..	313
UNSWIN ..	313

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS.

MINIATURE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE post free on application.

Small colombier 8vo, 25s. net.

SAMUEL COUSINS.

By A. WHITMAN, Author of 'The Print Collector's Handbook,' 'S. W. Reynolds,' &c. With 32 Collotype Plates and a Photogravure Frontispiece.

"Will be appreciated by all lovers of mezzotint engraving."—*Morning Post*.

Uniform with the above, 25s. net.

S. W. REYNOLDS.

By A. WHITMAN. With 2 Photogravure Plates and 27 Collotype Reproductions.

"This volume contains a Complete List of the Works of S. W. Reynolds and his Son.

Imperial 8vo, 21s. net.

PEWTER PLATE.

A Historical and Descriptive Handbook. By H. J. L. J. MASSE, M.A. With 100 Illustrations.

"To the collector and the connoisseur this book will be of the highest value, and will take its place as a standard."—*Daily Telegraph*.

Royal 8vo, 15s. net.

THE PRINT COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK.

By ALFRED WHITMAN, of the Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum. Third Edition, Revised. With 80 Illustrations.

"That the volume supplies a need of the moment there can be no doubt whatever, and if asked, as one often is, to recommend books on the subject, we should certainly name this first."—*Connoisseur*.

Post 8vo, with numerous Full-Page Plates and other Illustrations, 6s. net.

HOW TO COLLECT BOOKS.

By J. HERBERT SLATER, Editor of 'Book-Prices Current,' Author of 'The Romance of Book-Collecting,' &c.

"Probably no sounder guide could be found to the changes of taste and fashion in book-collecting."—*Manchester Guardian*.

THIRD EDITION, post 8vo, 6s. net.

HOW TO COLLECT OLD FURNITURE.

By FREDERICK LITCHFIELD, Author of 'Illustrated History of Furniture,' &c. With 40 Plates and numerous other Illustrations.

"Histories of furniture exist in abundance, but we know of no book which will be of such use to the ordinary collector. Mr. Litchfield has had a long experience of the ways of dealers, and he gives his readers the full benefit of it."—*Daily Chronicle*.

SECOND EDITION, post 8vo, 6s. net.

HOW TO IDENTIFY PORTRAIT MINIATURES.

By GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, Litt.D. With Chapters on the Painting of Miniatures by ALYN WILLIAMS, R.B.A. With 40 Plates, illustrating upwards of 70 Miniatures.

"For both collectors and painters of miniatures Dr. G. C. Williamson's book will prove of real practical utility."—*Yorkshire Post*.

SEVENTH THOUSAND, post 8vo, 5s. net.

HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINA.

A Handbook for Collectors of English Pottery and Porcelain. By Mrs. WILLOUGHBY HODGSON. With 40 Plates and numerous Reproductions of Marks.

"The description of each kind of ware is lucid; the examples chosen for illustration are admirably typical. We have tested the value of the book in the only practical manner, and have found it exceedingly useful."—*Morning Post*.

FOURTH EDITION, post 8vo, 5s. net.

HOW TO LOOK AT PICTURES.

By ROBERT CLERMONT WITT, M.A. With 35 Illustrations.

"This book, which we have read with great pleasure, shows that the author has both wide sympathy and knowledge, and it cannot but be largely helpful to those who wish to increase their interest in pictures. A better gift for people who are dimly 'fond of pictures,' but who regret that they 'know nothing about them,' could not be found."—*Spectator*.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.